North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1851. NO. 7.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater *length* in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.,

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

WARRENTON HOTEL.

Warrenton, N. C.

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased and taken charge of the above favorably known Hotel, formerly occupied by James L. Owen, Esq., in the town of Warrenton, where he is prepared to acommodate all who may call on him, and it shall be his aim to keep up the former reputation of the house, at least.

TIPPOO S. BROWNLOW.

November 6, 1851. 893—w4w.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

THE undersigned takes an early occasion to give notice, that he will be able, in the course of a few days, to supply all orders FROM TOWN OR COUNTRY, for the finest

Norfolk Oysters,

received direct, *in twenty four hours*, from their beds in the "briny deep." All who relish this great luxury of the season, will please send in their orders to

W. R. PEPPER, Agent.

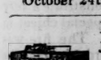
November 7th, 1851. 3—6t.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Caswell County, on the 23d day of October, 1851, a Negro man, who says his name is SIMON, and that he belongs to John Segar, or Segars, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. Said negro is about 36 years old, five feet, four or five inches high, his front upper teeth decayed, had on when taken up a Wool hat, dark brown Woolen coat and pantaloons. The owner is required to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. F. A. WILEY, *Sheriff.*

October 24th, 1851. 892—w2m.

Music and Pianos.



JUST RECEIVED, at the North Carolina Music Store, 2,000 pieces of new and elegant *Music*, among which may be found the songs of Miss Catharine Hayes, with correct lithographs of the "Swan of Erin." Also, the Bloomer Waltzes and Polkas, with splendid colored vignettes of the Bloomer; also, Passadita, &c.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

September 26, 1851. 94—tf.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, being desirous to move, offers for sale his Valuable Tract of Land, lying on Crabtree and Mine Creeks, six miles North-west of Raleigh, on the Hillsboro' road, a first rate stand for business. The tract contains 320 acres, only 40 acres of which is cleared, and is now fresh; the balance is rich and well timbered. A bargain can be had if early application is made.

STERLING SPIKES.

Wake County, Nov. 11, 1851. 893—3tw.

"STILL THEY COME."

FOUR Cases more of Beebe's best Hats, latest style. Also, a few pieces North Carolina Cassimere, made at Rock Island Factory, Mecklenburg County; Tweeds, Kentucky Geans, Dove Skin Cassimere, Calico, Domestics, Calf Boots, heavy double souled Brogans.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, Nov. 4th, 1851. 2—

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his tract of LAND, near Earpsborough, Johnston County, comprising of 335 acres, and embracing some very good soil and some fifteen thousand turpentine boxes. The location is a good one for a Physician; and I will also sell my lot of Medicines to any one wishing to purchase.

☞ A liberal credit for the same will be given on note and good security. E. R. POWER.

September 15, 1851. 92—3m.

By SAMUEL WARREN, F. R. S.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

By JOHN S. SPRINGER, Esq.

FOREST LIFE and Forest Trees: comprising Winter Camp-Life among the Loggers, and Wild-wood Adventure. Illustrated. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

FOR sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the N. C. Book-Store

Turner's North Carolina Almanac,

FOR 1852.

For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

October 24, 1851. 102—

Elements of Algebra,

BY Elias Loomis, Professor in the New York University. Received this day by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 94—

PORTIS' GOLD MINES FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the 20th day of December next, on the premises, I shall offer for sale, by virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, entered in the matter of Thomas J. Portis and others, heirs at law of John Portis, deceased, the celebrated and far famed Gold Mines, known as the PORTIS' MINES

The said mines are situated in Franklin County about thirty miles from Halifax town, twenty miles from Warrenton, and eighteen from Louisburg.

The tract of land contains about 1300 acres, lying immediately on Shocco Creek, and for farming purposes alone, is a valuable estate; but its agricultural value is completely eclipsed by its immense value as a mine.

There have been few instances in North Carolina, where an estate of such vast magnitude has been offered for sale publicly.

These mines have been worked about 18 years, and it is estimated that a million of dollars have been dug out of them—and there are parts of them now as rich as the sands of the Sacramento.

A large portion of the lands—the very choice parts, were carefully reserved by the late proprietor, which he always called his "POCKET BOOK."

The value and richness of these reserves are beyond all human calculations. An effort will be made to divide the mining lands, so as to bring the lots within the limits of individual enterprise—very few men being able to purchase the whole estate.

To the enterprising capitalist here is a most inviting field—even the portions that have been worked still abound with the precious ore, and those huge piles of rock and sand, by the ignorant thought valueless, under the control of scientific men, would yield unnumbered thousands, after paying the cost of machinery and labor.

In many parts of the reserves it is believed that every cart-load of gravel will produce a penny-weight of gold dust. The water to wash is close at hand, and timber and fuel in abundance on the land. The dwelling house is large and convenient—also a large number of framed negro houses, almost new, together with every necessary out house. This land is sold for division among the numerous heirs, and it must go for what it will bring. A credit of one, two and three years will be given and bonds bearing interest from the 1st of January next, well secured, will be required of the purchaser, and possession given on the 1st of January 1852. Letters addressed to me at Louisburg will receive prompt attention.

THOS. K. THOMAS, C. M. E.

Louisburg, Oct. 23, 1851. 891—3tw.

MASONIC INSTITUTE.

GERMANTON, N. C.

GERMANTON LODGE No. 116 of Ancient York Masons, take pleasure in informing their brethren of the order, and the public generally, that they are about establishing at Germanton, an institution of a high grade of scholarship, for the education of males

They, with many others, having long felt the want of a school of this character in this part of the South, have taken measures to build up an institution that will give to our young men every advantage for obtaining a thorough education in any part, or the whole of a College Course. Students can be prepared for any of the College classes.

Mr. GEORGE M. EVERHART has been elected by the Board of Trustees as the PRINCIPAL. Mr. Everhart has had the experince of nearly seven years as Teacher—four years as the Principal of an Academy, and three as an instructor in one of the most popular colleges in the South. Marked success has attended his efforts in each of these departments. Moreover, if scholarship and untiring energy and a devotion to his profession, can recommend him to our people, he surely will receive their entire confidence. Several competent assistants will aid him, and such other means will be employed that shall raise the School at once to a position of superior usefulness.

The Edifice is a very large and elegant brick building.

Germanton is remarkable for its healthy location, and the morality of its citizens. Board can be obtained in our best families at the low price of $6 per month.

The scholastic year is divided into two unequal sessions, the first commencing on Tuesday, the 1st of January, 1852, continues 15 weeks. The second, commencing on the third Monday in June, continues 27 weeks.

The prices of tuition are as follows:

Ancient Languages, - -	$25 per year,
English and Mathematics, -	18 - -
The Primary branches, - -	14 - -

The members of the Lodge are the Trustees of the Institute.

Committee in behalf of Trustees, { J. F. HILL, I. S. GIBSON, Dr. W. W. STEDMAN, A. SCALES, J. A. BITTING, DR. B. JONES, E. BANNER, DR. W. WITHERS, S. S. BLACKBURN.

Germanton, Oct 20, 1851. 103—w.1st Jan.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT

SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

NOTICE.

I HAVE just received and opened at my Store, a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

bought for cash. You will find in the assortment a great many low priced Alpaccas, figured and plain, of all colors. Also, Merinoes, Delaines, Cashmeres, lower than ever in the market before. A lot of cheap Caps and Hats; a large stock of Boots and Shoes. Also, double and single barrel Guns and Pistols, and every article generally kept in a Dry Goods Store, and many articles not usually kept by Dry Goods dealers.

The above Goods will all be sold at a low rate—a great deal lower than common, as I am determined to close out my stock before the Spring, as I have concluded to retire from business.

J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Oct. 20, 1851. 101—

J. CREECH

IS daily especting from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Petersburg 250 barrels of rectified and common rye WHISKEY, which will be sold at the lowest rates.

As I am determined to close business in Raleigh before March next, all persons indebted to me by note or account, will please call and settle, or their accounts will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 2, 1851. 1—

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

IN OXFORD, N. C.

ON MONDAY, the 15th of December next, at the Court House Door, in the town of Oxford, I shall sell, by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, the House and Lot in said town, with the Lands thereto attached, for many years owned and occupied by Thomas B. Littlejohn, Esq.

It is not often that property so valuable and desirable is offered for sale. The improvements consist of a large well built two story Dwelling House, Kitchens, Dairies, Offices, Ice House, Granary, Carriage House, a large Calling Garden, and all the other fixtures that usually belong to a well improved residence, in town or country. The Dwelling House is 56 by 40, with four good rooms and 12 feet passages on each floor, four rooms in the basement and two in the garret, and is situated in the midst of a beautiful grove of forest trees, of four or five acres in extent. There is no situation in this part of the country, which combines more advantages, as a residence, whether the object be elegance or comfort or both together. Though not more than 250 yards from the Court House, it is as quiet and retired as a residence in the country.

Attached to the improved Lots, there is a Farm of some 120 or 130 acres, well watered, in good condition, with 8 or 10 acres well adapted for Meadow nd.

At any time before the sale, I will take pleasure in showing the premises to any one desiring to purchase.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third Cash, the residue in two equal annual payments; the title to be reserved until the whole purchase money is paid. Possession to be given immediately.

I shall sell the above described property as Trustee appointed under a decree of the Court of Equity of Granville County, in the room of John Nuttall, deceased, the original Trustee named in a Deed in Trust executed to him by the said Thomas B. Littlejohn, and for other purposes. The title is unquestionable

JAMES M. WIGGINS, Trustee.

Oxford, October 22, 1851. (pr. adv. $8.) 891—wtd

SMITHFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Second Session of this Preparatory School will commence on the 1st Monday in October next, under the Superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM CARROL, a Graduate of a University of Pennsylvania, who comes recommended by Dr. Wm. A. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College.

The Trustees now flatter themselves, that the School is permanently established, and hope since they have taken every pains to secure the talented services of a highly educated gentleman, to be sustained by the friends of education in this portion of the State.

Smithfield, once looked upon as an unhealthy location, has for the last 6 or 7 years become entirely regenerated; and will now rank first in healthfulness and beauty of appearance, among the Villages in the eastern half of the State.

Tuition per Session of 5 months:

Reading, Writing and Spelling,	$ 6 00
Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic,	10 00
Higher Branches and Mathematics,	12 00
Greek and Latin,	18 00

Board can be obtained for from four to six dollars per month.

By order of the Trustees,

H. J. BELL, Sec'y.

Smithfield, August 25, 1851. 882—tf.

State of North Carolina, Franklin Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1851.

Young Patterson, Executor of Nathan Patterson, dec'd., against Erasmus Fenner and others, Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Erasmus Fenner and others, (whose names are unknown,) but who are Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased, live beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, for said Erasmus Fenner and others, who are Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Franklin aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in December, A. D. 1851, and replevy, plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them, and the Land levied on be condemned and ordered to be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery and costs.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of September, 1851.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

October 25th, 1851. (pr. adv. $5 62½.) 104— 6w.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month		18 00
Single	do do	10 00
do	do week	3 50
do	do day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 28, 1851 24—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument,—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

1852.

POCKET Diary's or Daily Remembrancer for 1852, containing a blank for every day in the year, for the record of interesting events, &c., &c.

For sale at the

N. C. BOOK STORE.

October 29, 1851. 1—

ORVIS' Celebrated Corn Starch, for Puddings, Pies, &c.

Just received at TUCKER'S.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅗ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

NORTH CAROLINA

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

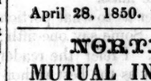
Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Sept 13, 1851. 90—

ROCKY MOUNT TO WASHINGTON.



THE Stage from Rocky Mount to Washington will run as follows under the new schedule: Leave Rocky Mount every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Washington at 11 o'clock, P. M., same days. Leave Washington every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at ½ o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Rocky Mount at 5 o'clock, P. M., same days, in time for passengers to take the cars going North.

Fare from Rocky Mount to Tarborough,	$1 50
" " " Sparta,	2 00
" " " Falkland,	2 50
" " " Greenville,	3 50
" " " Pactolus,	4 00
" " " Washington,	5 00
" Tarborough to Sparta,	50
" " Falkland,	1 00
" " Greenville,	2 00

Passengers are allowed to carry one trunk of ordinary size—extra trunk of large size half the above prices; packages, &c. in proportion.

For seats, &c. apply to H. Wiswall, Washington, C. Rountree, Greenville, or

GEORGE HOWARD, Tarborough.

October 29, 1851. 892—w3w.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

IF you want a fine fashionable Hat, call at

EVANS & COOKE'S.

August 27, 1851. 86—

PROSPECTUS OF THE

North Carolina University Magazine.

THE Students of the University of North Carolina, having deliberated in a body on the expediency of establishing a literary organ, and well convinced of the mental and perhaps moral benefit which may result therefrom, have resolved to execute their design. They take this appropriate means of informing the public. No legitimate department of literature will be excluded from the Magazine, and it is presumed none will be held objectionable, provided the article be thoroughly winnowed of the chaff of improprieties. Every effort will be exerted to interest its readers with originality, and enlighten them with valuable information. We do not indeed expect to produce aught "which the world will not willing let die;" but as we are aiding in the purpose which has placed us at College, on this account we may justly expect encouragement. To those who take an interest in us personally, and to those who sympathise to any degree in the ends which prompt us, we appeal unceremoniously and with sure hopes of success. The Editorial Corps will always consist of six members of the Senior Class. The Magazine will be issued monthly, (excepting January and July,) from the Press of Wm. D. COOKE, Raleigh, N. C. To him also all subscriptions and business communications must be addressed, (post paid.)

The first Number will be issued 1st February 1852.

Terms of subscription $2, in advance.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Nov. 1, 1851. 4—

NEW EDITION

Story's Commentaries on the Constitution of the U. S

2 VOLS $8 50.

IN the present edition of the Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, the text has been carefully revised; all the adjudications of the Supreme Court, upon the Constitutional questions, since the publication of the previous editions have been examined, digested and cited; and reference has been made to such documents and publications as serve to illustrate the Constitution. No change has been made in the original text, and all the additions by the editor are included within brackets, so that the reader may not give the weight of the author's judgment to any passages not written by him.

[Editor's Advertisement.]

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1851. 4—

To all whom it may Concern.

BALTIMORE, January 24, 1851.

I HEREBY give notice, that no person has a right to sell "Buck's Patent Cooking Stove," in the State of North Carolina, except my authorized agent, or use the same unless purchased of me or my agent, I being the sole proprietor of the Patent-right for said State, by assignment and power of Attorney from Darius Buck, patentee, as is recorded in U. S. Patent Office, in Liber VI, page 114. And further, that I will prosecute all persons infringing on said patent.

BURR PECK.

N. B. JOSEPH WOLTERING, of Raleigh, N. C., is my only authorized agent. B. P.

NOTICE.

HAVING seen the above notice published in the Raleigh Standard, under date the 8th of February, 1851, to avoid mis-apprehension, we hereby notify the public that we have full authority to sell "Buck's Patent *Improved* Cooking Stove" to any person whatever, any where. Our agent in Raleigh, Mr WM. J LOUGEE, is fully authorized to sell for us the above Stoves.

BOOTH & SOMMERS,

Petersburg Va.

Sept. 27, 1851. 94—3t.

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

SAMUEL H. YOUNG is now prepared to show a beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Goods at his Store, No. 21, Fayetteville Street. His Stock consists in part of the following Goods:

Black and Colored Silks,
French Merinoes, Cashmeres and DeLanes,
Fig'd Poplins and Alpaccas,
A large assortment of Prints,
Red and White Flannels,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c.,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Hard Ware and Cutlery,
Earthern and Glass Ware,
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c.,

Together with almost every description of Goods kept in a Dry Goods Store. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our Stock, all of which will be sold cheap.

Call at No. 21, Fayetteville St., if you want a bargain.

SAMUEL H. YOUNG.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—tlJ.

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to excecute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate rtems.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN.

August 6, 1851 80—tf.

Just received by Express.

NAZARINE and Sky-Blue Marinos,
Super White and Mode Col'd do.,
Rose, Dark Green, Pea Green and Cherry Col'd Muslins.
An additional supply of handsome Ribbons,
White and Col'd Paris Kid Gloves,
Velvet Ribbons,
Embroidering Braids, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

101—

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceased to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

Abbott's history of Josephine.

PRICE 60 cents.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, November 9th, 1851. 3—

PRODIGIOUS BARGAINS

IN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING

&c., &c., &c.

The World's Fair is about closing, but that has nothing to do with the cheap Goods selling at PROCTER'S.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

FOR 1851-'2.

ISAAC PROCTER,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Successor to the firm of Oliver & Procter,

Sign of the R. R. R. R.

Doors Open from 6 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADMISSION FREE.

HAVING purchased out the entire interest of Thos M. Oliver, in the late firm of Oliver & Procter, I avail myself of the very first opportunity to inform the patrons of the said firm of the fact and to solicit from them the continuance of their support. I have just received a beautiful supply of goods, selected by Mr. Oliver, with great care, from the latest importations, mebracing

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour dan grade, Dress-Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

In fact, everything usually kept by Merchant Tailors or Clothiers. I shall be assisted by Mr. Geo. L. Gould, an experienced Coat cutter, (and a pupil of Mr. Oliver's—in fact, having been Oliver and Procter's coat-cutter for the last fourteen months.) I shall have charge of the pantaloons and vest department myself, and I have had exclusive charge of it in the late firm for the last five years.

Everything will be done that can be done, to give satisfaction and to render the establishment popular with its patrons. Profoundly thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us as a firm, I shall endeavor by assiduous attention to business and a desire to please, to merit its continuance.

ISAAC PROCTER.

ALSO,

ON HAND AND AM RECEIVING, daily, a large assortment of CLOTHING, of every description and style, of my own and Northern manufacture—all of which, being made under my own supervision, I can fully recommend. I. P.

Raleigh, Oct 24th, 1851. 103—

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

HAVING made arrangements to leave the *State*, at furthest by the first of December, and having disposed of my interest to Isaac Procter, (my partner for the last eight years,) I take pleasure in recommending him to those who have stood by me so long, as a gentlemen every way worthy of their confidence and support.

I look upon Mr. Procter, without attempting to disparage others, and what I say now must be believed, (being totally disconnected with him in business) as being the very best cutter I ever saw. He will be assisted by Geo. L. Gould, a pupil of mine, who has been cutting all the Coats made up for our customers for the last fourteen months, and has no superior in that department. I have left in the concern all the patterns I have of my customers scattered all over the State, and they may rely upon being as faithfully served, having their cloths, as well cut and made, and the quality of the materials just such as would be furnished, were 'The BUG,' present in "*propria persona.*" I have laboured hard to build up a business in North Carolina, and desire that those who have patronised me should continue to uphold my late partner, particularly when assured by me, that they will be as well served as they were under the administration of OLIVER & PROCTER.

THOMAS M. OLIVER.

Raleigh, October 23d, 1851. 103—

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,
Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published.

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

"WHERE AT?"

EVANS & COOKE'S,

No. 29 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Moroco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Gent, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

New Medical Books.

PHYSICIAN'S Prescription Book, family and ship companion, Walshe on the heart and lungs, druggist's receipt book, Hasting's practice of Surgery, Tucker's midwifery, Nead's chemical analysis, Qualitative and Quantitative, by Moffit.

For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

ctober 29, 1851. 1—

J. MILES & SON'S Imitation Stitched Calf Boots. Just received at

EVANS & COOKE'S.

August 30, 1851. 86—

[From the Dubuque (Iowa) Herald.]

A FRONTIER SKETCH.—THE INDIAN RUNNER.

During the summer of 18—, soon after the difficulties with the Winnebago Indians had been amicably adjusted by a visit of the chiefs to Washington, accompanied by Gov. Cass, a Sioux Indian, while hunting near the mouth of Root river, shot and scalped a Winnebago, which act he attempted to justify by saying that the Winnebago had wrapped around his person the blanket of an Indian, who a short time previous had murdered his brother. The Winnebagoes became indignant at the act, and about two thousand of them assembled at Fort Crawford, and demanded the procurement and surrender of the murderer. The officers of the Fort, apprehensive that new difficulties might arise with this factious tribe if their demands were unattended to, concluded to make an effort to obtain the murderer. Accordingly an officer was dispatched to demand him of the Sioux nation, who immediately gave him up, and he was brought down the river and confined at Fort Crawford. Soon after his arrival at the Fort, the Winnebagoes assembled again, and insisted upon an unconditional surrender of the prisoner to them, which Col. Taylor refused to make, but dispatched Lt. R. and Dr. Eluise, the surgeon of the garrison, to have a talk upon the subject. At the conference, the Winnebagoes talked in a threatening and overbearing manner, and insisted that nothing would satisfy them but the taking of the life of the Sioux in their own way and by themselves. At length Lieut. R. proposed that the Indian should have a chance for his life in the following manner:

Two weeks from that time he was to be led out upon the prairie, and in a line with him ten paces off was to be placed upon his right and left each, twelve of the most expert runners of the Winnebago nation, each armed with a tomahawk and scalping knife. This arranged, at the tap of the drum the Sioux should be free to start for the home of his tribe, and the Winnebagoes free to pursue, capture and scalp him if they could. To this proposition the Winnebagoes acceded at once, and seemed much pleased with the anticipation of great sport, as well as an easy conquest of the prisoner, whose confinement in the garrison, during the two weeks, they believed, would prostrate whatever running qualities he possessed. Their best runners were immediately brought in, and trained every day in full sight of the Fort. Lieut. R., who was something of a sportsman, and who had warmly enlisted in the cause of the Sioux, determined to have his Indian in the best possible trim. Accordingly Dr. Eluise took him in charge, prescribing his diet, regulating his hours of repose, and directing the rubbing of his body with flesh brushes twice a day immediately before he went upon the parade ground to perform his morning and evening trainings. In fact so carefully was he trained and fitted for the race of life or death, that he was timed upon the parade ground, the fourth day before the race, and performed the astonishing feat of forty-one miles in two hours, apparently without fatigue.

The day at length arrived. Thousands of Indians, French, Americans, and others, had assembled to witness the scene. In fact it was regarded as a gala-day by all, except the avenger of his brother Sue. Lieut. R., on the part of the prisoner, and the celebrated war chiefs, War-kon-shutes-kee and Pinetop, on the part of the Winnebagoes, superintended the arrangement of the parties upon the ground. The point agreed upon for starting was upon the prairie a little to the north of Prairie du Chien, and a few rods from the residence then occupied by Judge Lockwood, while the race track lay along the Nine Mile Prairie stretching to the north, and skirting the shore of the Mississippi. The Sioux appeared upon the ground, accompanied by a guard of soldiers, who were followed by his twenty-four antagonists, marching in Indian file, naked, with the exception of the Indian breechlet. Their ribs were painted white, while their breasts were adorned with a number of hieroglyphical paintings. Across the face alternate stripes of white and black were painted, in parallel lines extending from the chin to the forehead.

The hair was plaited into numerous thongs fringed with bells, and tasseled with a red or white feather, while their moccasins were corded tightly around the hollow of the foot, as well as around the ancle, with the sinews of the deer. In the right hand each carried his tomahawk, while the left grasped the sheath that contained the scalping-knife. The prisoner was about twenty-three years of age, a little less than six feet in height, of a muscular well-proportioned contour, and manifested in the easy movements of his body a wiry and agile command of his muscular powers; his countenance presented a wan and haggard appearance, as he stood upon the ground, owing partly to the rigid discipline he had undergone in training, and partly to his having painted his face black, with the figure of a horse shoe in white upon his forehead, which denoted that he was condemned to die, with the privilege of making an effort to save his life by fleetness; around his neck he wore a narrow belt of wampum, to which was appended the scalp that he had taken from the Winnebago.

Soon after they had formed in a line, Lieut. R. came up and took off one of the mocasins of the Indian, and showed the chiefs that he thought it contained a thin plate of steel, and asked if they objected to it; to which they replied that he might carry as much iron as he pleased. Lieut. R. having noticed at the same time that the countenance of the Indian presented a downcast and melancholy appearance, requested Dr. Eluise to come forward, who, after examining his pulse, reported that he was much excited, and that his nerves were in a tremulous condition. Lieut. R. immediately took him by the arm and led him out some distance in front of the line, where he asked him, through his interpreter, if he was afraid to run; to which he replied that he was not afraid to run with any Winnebago on foot, but he was afraid that he could not outrun all the horses that were mounted by armed Indians. The Lieutenant saw at once the cause of his alarm, and informed him that they should not interfere. He intended to ride the fleetest horse upon the ground, and keep near him, and as he was well armed, would see that no horseman approached with hostile intention. At this announcement the countenance of the Indian brightened up with a smile; his whole person seemed lifted from the ground, as he returned to his position in the line with a stalwart stride. The chiefs and Lieut. R. soon after this mounted their horses and took a position directly in the rear of the prisoner. Spectators were removed from the front, when Lieut. R. gave the signal; the blow had scarcely reached the drum, when the prisoner darted from his antagonists, with a bound which placed him beyond the reach of the whirling tomahawk. When the race was under way many of his antagonists ran with great fleetness for a mile, when the distance between them and the Sioux began to widen rapidly, showing the superior bottom of the latter, acquired by the discipline of the white man. At the end of two miles the last of the contending Winnebagoes withdrew from the chase; there was not an Indian horse upon the ground that could keep up with him after he had gone the first half mile, and at the end of the fourth mile Lieut. R., finding his steed was much fatigued, and the prairie free from enemies, reined up. The Indian did not look behind, or speak, as far as he was followed or could be seen, but kept his eye steadily fixed upon the white flags that had been placed at distances of a half a mile apart, in order that he might run upon a straight line.

It was soon after reported by the Winnebagoes that he had been shot by one of their boys, who had been secreted by order of War-kon-shutes-kee, beneath the bank of the river near the upper end of the prairie. This, however, proved not to be true. The boy had shot a Winnebago through mistake, who, like himself, had been treacherously secreted for the purpose of intercepting the Sioux, who a few years ago was present at a treaty made by Governor Doty with the Sioux nation.

He had then but recently acquired the rank of chief. He requested Gov. Doty to inform him where Lieut. R. and Dr. Eluise were at that time, and was told that both had died in Florida. He immediately withdrew from the convention, painted his face black, and departed to the woods; nor could he be prevailed upon to come into the convention until he had gone through the usual ceremony of fasting and mourning for the dead.

White Slavery in Great Britain. The Rev. Dr. McClelland, in a series of letters now publishing in the "Christain Intelligencer," relative to the condition and prospects of the poor in the high lands of Scotland, asks, what shall be done with them? Their number far exceeds their means of comfortable subsistence, and their condition becomes worse every day, from the operation of various causes, the first and principal of which is their indolence and thriftlessness, for which there seems no cure in the power of man. To this he adds, as a second cause, the contemptible smallness of their portions of land, seldom exceeding eight acres, hill and all, and generally not so much. Formerly they were able to live, after their fashion, on these patches, by means of their black cattle and potatoes. He describes the spirit and policy of the landlords as terrible against the poor man. They are, for the most part, descendants of old chieftains of clans, who, though they have lost their feudal jurisdiction, retain all the land in the most absolute possession; occupied solely with the thought how to secure the greatest amount of revenue from their serfs, they feel not half the sympathy with their difficulties which they show to their dogs and coach horses. They avoid all intercourse with them; and the only day of the year which they appear conscious of their existence is that on which the pounds, shillings, and pence are counted out, without interest or defalcation, by which they purchase the privilege of slow starvation. The Rev. Doctor exclaims:

"Talk of the horrors of American slavery! It were well if the rabid declaimers on this subject here and in the other parts of the island would open their eyes a little to what is passing near their own doors! Enlightened and philanthropic Albion has quite enough to answer for in her own organization and treatment of the poorer classes of her population, without sending her anathemas across the Atlantic."

Let any man, especially an American not used to such sights, continues the Rev. gentleman, walk through the High st. or Lallangate of Glasgow at eleven o'clock in the morning, and he will see things that he never will forget. Dr. McClelland then goes on to say:

"I have alluded to American slavery, and I name it again, to declare before God and man my opinion that there are a hundred thousand people in religious slavery, hating Scotland, whose happiness, temporal and eternal, we could not better consult then by reducing them to bondage. Bad as slavery is, I do not hesitate to say that in Glasgow alone there are twenty-five thousand beings, of our own flesh and blood, to whom it would be a blessing."

Take Care of your Feet. Of all parts of the body, says Dr. Robertson, there is none which ought to be so carefully attended to as the feet. Every person knows from experience that colds and many other diseases which proceed from the 'wheel of the system,' that the circulation of the blood may be very easily checked there.

Yet for all this, although every person of common sense should be aware of the truth of what we have stated, there is no part of the human body so much trifled with as the feet. The young, and would-be genteel footed cramp their feet into thin-soled pinching boots and shoes—in order to display neat feet, in the fashionable sense of the term. There is one great evil, against which every person should be on their guard and it is the one which is not often guarded against—we mean the change of warm or cold boots or shoes. A change is often made from thick to thin-soled shoes, without reflection on the consequence that might ensue. In cold weather boots or shoes made of good thick leather, both in soles and uppers, should be worn by all. Water-tights are not good if they are air-tights also. India rubber over-shoes should never be worn except in wet, splashy weather, and then not very long at once. It is hurtful to the feet to wear any covering that is air-tight over them, and for this reason India rubber should be worn as seldom as possible. No part of the body should be allowed to have a covering that entirely obstructs the passage of the Carbonic gas from the pores of skin outward and the moderate passage of air inward to the skin. Life can be destroyed in a very short time, by entirely closing up the pores of the skin. Good warm stockings and thick soled boots and shoes are conservative of health, and consequently of human happiness.

Scientific American.

Prose Poetry. The weight of many a weary year rests on my father now, and none but silvery hairs appear above his furrowed brow; his quiet life has not been spent in luxury and ease, but humble scenes, with sweet content, have power his heart to please. His hands are hard with honest toil, but they were never stained with aught of the unholy spoil by dark oppression gained; for kindly thoughts have ever dwelt within his open soul, and his warm heart has never felt stern Avarice's dark control. I never from my father heard, through all my happy life, a single false deceitful word, or one of angry strife; for power or place he has not sought, but for his country's weal his heart has always had a thought of patriotic zeal. The world would call him poor indeed, and pass him proudly by, but his calm soul will little heed the glance of haughty eye; he may be poor, but at his side, whene'er I take my place, I feel that I can gaze with pride upon my father's face.

Northern Democracy. The conduct of the democratic party in the free States generally is gratifying. A whig administiation has thrown itself upon the compromise, and has been deserted by its own friends.

The democrats might have taken the advantage of a sectional prejudice, and utterly annihilated the whig party in the free States. But they have thought more of their principles and their country than of party, and have sustained the ground of a whig administration against its own friends. Notwithstanding this, they are misrepresented and libeled by the pretended friends of the President.

But we shall not waste ink and paper in such a controversy as this any longer. It is plain, if the compromise is sustained at all, it will be done by the democracy of the free States in opposition to the whigs of that region, and without the thanks of the whigs of the South. *Lou. Democrat.*

A Dutchman, who had been a long time in the use of spirituous liquors, was at length pursuaded to give it up and join a Temperance Society. A few months after, feeling unwell, he sent for a physician, who prescribed for him one ounce of spirits. Not understanding what an ounce was, he asked a friend, who told him that eight drachms made an ounce. "Ah," exclaimed the old Dutchman, "the doctor understands my case exactly. I used to take six drams a day, and I always wanted two more!"

PASSING THROUGH AN ICEBERG.

The following is an extract from a journal kept by a seaman who served in the Arctic expedition of 1850-'51:

Sunday, June 30, 1850. Moored to an iceberg; weather calm; sky cloudless, and "beautifully blue;" surrounded by a vast number of stupendous bergs, glittering and glistening beneath the refulgent rays of a noon-day sun.

A great portion of the crew had gone on shore to gather the eggs of the wild sea birds that frequent the lonely ice-bound precipices of Baffin's Bay, while those on board had retired to rest, wearied with the harrassing toils of the preceding day.

To me, walking the deck and alone, all nature seemed hushed in universal repose. While thus contemplating the stillness of the montonous scene around me, I observed in the offing a large iceberg, completely perforated, exhibiting in the distance an arch, or tunnel, apparently so uniform in its conformation that I was induced to call two of the seamen to look at it, at the same time telling them that I had never read or heard of any of our Arctic voyagers passing through one of those arches so frequently seen through large bergs, and that there would be a novelty in doing so, and if they chose to accompany me I would get permission to take the dingy (a small boat) and endeavor to accomplish the unprecedented feat. They readily agreed, and away we went.

On nearing the arch and ascertaining that there was a sufficiency of water for the boat to pass through, we rowed slowly and silently under, when there burst upon our view one of the most magnificent specimens of nature's handiwork ever exhibited to mortal eyes; the sublimity and grandeur of which no language can describe—no imagination conceive.

Fancy an immense arch of 80 feet span, 50 feet high, and upwards of 100 in breadth—as correct in its conformation as if it had been constructed by the most scientific artist—formed of solid ice of a beautiful emerald green, its whole expanse of surface smoother than the most polished alabaster, and you may form some slight conception of the architectural beauties of this icy temple, the wonderful workmanship of time and the elements.

When we had got about half way through the mighty structure, on looking upward I observed that the berg was split the whole breadth of the arch, and in a perpendicular direction to its summit showing two vertical sections of regular surfaces, "darkly, deeply, beautifully blue," here and there illuminated by an arctic sun which darted its golden rays between, presenting to the eye a picture of ethereal grandeur which no poet could describe, no painter portray. I was so enraptured with the sight that for a moment I fancied the "blue vault of heaven" had opened, and that I actually gazed on the celestial splendor of a world beyond this. But, alas! in an instant the scene changed, and I awoke, as it were from a delightful dream to experience all the horrors of a terrible reality. I observed the fracture rapidly close, then again slowly open. This stupendous mass of ice, millions of tons in weight, was afloat, consequenrly in motion, and apparently about to lose its equilibrium, capsize, or burst into fragments. Our position was truly awful; my feelings at the moment may be conceived, but cannot be described. I looked downward and around me; the sight was equally appalling; the very sea seemed agitated. I at last shut my eyes from a scene so terrible, the men at the oars, as if by instinct, "gave way," and our little craft swiftly glided from beneath the gigantic mass.

We then rowed round the berg, keeping at a respectable distance from it, in order to judge of its magnitude. I supposed it to be about a mile in circumference, and its highest pinnacle 230 feet.

Thus ended an excursion, the bare recollection of which at this moment awakens in me a shudder; nevertheless, I would not have lost the opportunity of witnessing a scene so awfully sublime, so tragically grand, for thousands sterling, but I would not again run such a risk for a world.

We passed through the berg about 2 P. M., and at 10 o'clock the same night it burst, agitating the sea for miles around.

I may also observe that the two men who were with me in the boat did not observe that the berg was rent until I told them, after we were out of danger, we having agreed previously to entering the arch not to speak a word to each other, lest echo itself should disturb the fragile mass.

N. B. Arctic voyagers differ as to what portion of an iceberg is under water. Some say one-fifth; some one-seventh; some more. I refer the reader to the works of Ross and Parry as the best authorities.

Who are your Aristocrats? Twenty years ago this one butchered, that one made candles; another sold cheese and butter; a fourth carried on a distillery; another was a contractor on canals; others were merchants and mechanics. They are acquainted with both ends of society—as their children will be after them. For often you shall find that these toiling worms hatch butterflies, and they live about a year.

Death brings division of property; and it brings now financiers; the old agent is discharged; the young gentleman takes his revenues, the end of which he reaches before death,—or his children do, if he do not. So that in fact, though there is a sort of monied rank, it is not hereditary; it is accessible to all; three good seasons of cotton will send a generation of men up; a score of years will bring them all down, and send their children again to labor. The father grubs and grows rich; his children strut, and use the money; their children inherit the pride, and go to shiftless poverty; their children, reinvigorated by fresh plebian blood, and by the smell of the clod, come up again. Thus society, like a tree, draws its sap from the earth, changes it into leaves, and blossoms, spreads them abroad in great glory, sheds them off to fall back to the earth, again to mingle with the soil, and at length to re-appear in new trees and fresh garniture.

Gold dug from an Onion Patch. Robert Smith, at the San Jose Misssion, California, has raised two acres of onions, which yielded 2500 sacks, averaging 42 pounds each or 205,000 pounds in all. Some of the onions weigh two pounds each, and the average of the whole is 24 ounces each! He was selling them at 2½ cents per pound. If he gets but 15 cents per pound for his entire crop, it will amount to the snug sum of $30,756! This will do pretty well for two acres of wild land. This is said to be but the average yield of the onion crop throughout the Santa Clara valley. It eclipses famous old Wethersfield entirely, and shows that an onion patch is by no means a despicable gold placer. Neither indeed is a potato patch, nor a hayfield, in that most wonderful country. Dr. Basham, of Santa Clara, raised 800 bushels of potatoes to the acre there, and sold them at from six to seven cents per pound. Gen. Vallejo sold his standing grass for $15,000 cash. The party purchasing it expended $20,900 to cut and cure the same, and afterwards realized $100,000 profit in the sale of hay! The market price for hay is somewhere between $30 and $50 per ton.

The Plough. It is not known where he that invented the plough was born, nor where he died; yet he has effected more for the happiness of the world than the whole race of heroes and conquerors, who have drenched it with tears and manured it with blood.

No person is obliged to say all he thinks; but both duty and self-interest forbid to make false pretenses.

THE STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1851.

RALEIGH:

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

The Raleigh Register has at length come forward with a statement of its principles. That paper of Wednesday last says the Whigs are for and against the following propositions:

"1. They are *for* an economical administration of the Government.

2. They are *for* eacff and every public officer performing his duty with fidelity.

3. They are *for* the industry of their own country when coming in competion with that of a foreign country.

4. They are *for* preserving peace by refraining from all interference with the affairs of other nations.

5. They are *for* protecting their own Government and liberties against all interference from abroad.

6. They are *for* the faithful execution of the Compromise measures.

7. The are *for* the Constitution and the Union as they now are.

8. They are *for* the laws and for sustaining those who sustain the laws.

9. They are *for* Millard Fillmore for the next Presidency.

10. They are *for* William A. Graham for the Vice Presidency.

11. They are *against* Abolitionism and Secessionism.

12. They are *against* Disunion.

13. They are *against* foreign conquests.

14. They are *against* those who are *for* Disunion, and who are giving "aid and comfort" to the Despots of Europe, by endeavoring to break up this great and glorious Republic!"

Here are fourteen propositions laid down by the Register, and we take occasion to say that we are *with* that paper as to the whole fourteen, with the exception of the ninth and tenth. We are for economy in the goverment and fidelity in public officers—we are for the industry of our own country in preference to that of other countries—for preserving peace with all nations and protecting our own liberties from foreign interference—for the faithful execution of the fugitive-slave law—for the Constitution and the Union as they now are—for sustaining the laws, no matter who may be in power; and we are against Disunion, against Abolitionism and the exercise of the right of Secession, against foreign conquests, against giving "aid and comfort" to the despots of Europe, by abusing Kossuth, as some of the Whig journals have done; and we are also for this "great and glorious Republic" agaiast all creation and "the rest of mankind." Here, then, the Register and the Standard are substantially together, so far as this platform is concerned. We confess we cannot go Millard and Graham. The former is unsound upon the Slavery question, and the latter is a Federalist of the worst stripe; and they are both, we have no doubt, for a National Bank, against the independent Treasury, and in favor of increasing the Tariff-taxes of the people.

But the Raleigh Star is one notch ahead of the Register in defining Whig principles. The Star is out for "Liberty." The Star says, indeed, that the Whigs must "rally for Liberty." The Star is evidently touched by the "lucid remarks" of Mr. Bryan, the tremendous getting together of five Whigs in Randolph to adopt Resolutions, and by the thrilling prospect which "watchful Wake" holds out of "shaking the dew-drops from her mane" and doing something for the Whig cause generally; but all this is a mere circumstance compared to that new issue of "Liberty." Scorning particulars, the Star goes right in for—"Liberty." Now, we beg leave to say that we are with the Star on this point, as we are with the Register as to others. We have been for "Liberty" all along. We go further—we are for Magna Charta—for *habeas corpus*, trial by Jury, and *against* King John at Runnymede, and every other John opposed to "Liberty." How do you relish that, gentlemen? Where *are* you upon these issues?

"Hurrah for "Liberty"!

But seriously, we called upon these Whig Editors for a statement of their principles, and they have replied in generalities and by hurrahs for "Liberty." We now call upon them again, in the name of the people, to say what they are for. Are they for a National Bank? Do they wish an increase of the Tariff taxes? Are they for the white basis? Do they still advocate a Convention to change the Constitution? Are they for or against Equal Suffrage? These are the points to which their attention is invited, and not to abstract propositions. The people want something of a practical and useful nature; and if these Whig leaders have any thing of the sort to offer, let them come forward at once and open their budget. But if not, let them hold their peace, and be content under Democratic rule. A party is made up of men who hold certain principles, and who labor to establish those principles as the policy of the government; but an association of men without principles, is no party at all, but a faction.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

We have received a Catalogue of Wake Forest College, printed at the Biblical Recorder office. The style of the printing reflects credit on that office.

The Faculty of this College is as follows: Rev. John B. White, A. M., President, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; William H. Owen, A.M., Professor of Greek, Latin, and French; Rev. William T. Brooks, A. M., Adjunct Professor of Languages and Teacher in the Academical Department; William T. Walters, A. M., Tutor in Mathematics; Benjamin W. Justice, A. B., Tutor in Natural Science; Rev. James S. Purify, Secretary of the Board of Trustees and General Agent.

The Senior Class embraces 14 students, the Sophomore 25, the Junior 17, the Freshman 20, Academical 27—making in all 103.

The Annual Commencement of this College takes place on the second Thursday in June, 1852.

Attack on Kossuth. The New York Courier and Enquirer was out on Friday in a captious article filling five of its immense columns, on the subject of Kossuth, and his visit to this country. It is evidently desirous of occupying a position in this country similar to that the London Times has taken with regard to Kossuth. But it will have no effect in chilling the ardour already awakened for the Hungarian patriot. *Balt. Sun.*

The New York Courier and Enquirer is a Whig concern. Its Editor, Col. James Watson Webb, is the fortunate individual, we believe, who gave the Whigs their present name. He was once a Jackson man; but, getting in a tight place pecuniarily, he *borrowed* $52,000 from the National Bank, and soon after turned Bank man. It is not at all surprising that such a man should abuse Kossuth. He would no doubt praise him for a "consideration."

Thanksgiving was duly observed in this City on Thursday last. The places of business were closed, labor was generally suspended, and Divine Service was performed in the various Churches.

Congress will assemble on Monday next. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, and Mr. Disney, of Ohio, are spoken of for the Speakership. We shall keep our readers well posted up in the proceedings.

VERMONT.

Well, the General Assembly of Vermont has met and adjourned, and, as we predicted, the law of that State nullifying the fugitive-slave law has not been repealed. A Telegraphic despatch to the New York Tribune, dated Montpelier, November 18, and headed "Cotton dull in Vermont," says: "The bill repealing our *habeas corpus* act of last session, has just been rejected in the House—one hundred and thirty-two to fifty-five—in spite of lamentations here and elsewhere."

Vermont is about the only State in the Union where the Whigs have full and undisputed sway. They have a Whig Governor, a Whig Executive Council, a Whig Senate, a Whig House, and a Whig majority in the Congressional Delegation. Gov. Williams, who signed this nullifying law a year ago, has recently been re-elected by an increased majority; and, in his last annual Message, extracts from which we have already laid before our readers, he took ground for the "higher law" and against the Union of the States as established by our fathers. And yet the re-election of this man, *because he is a Whig*, was received by some of the Whig papers of this State with notes of rejoicing; and to this day, no Whig paper in this State has come forward to expose this man Williams and those who sustain him, in their true colors to a slaveholding people!

Give the Whig party full sway in all the free States, and you would soon see the same action now witnessed in Vermont. The Whig party of the free States "lives, moves, and has its being" only in an atmosphere of sectionalism; the anti-Slavery agitation is its peculiar food, and if that should be withdrawn it would at once dissolve. This fact is shown in all its primary meetings and Conventions, and in all Legislative bodies in which it has control. The following extract from the Washington Union contains matter for the consideration of Southern Whigs:

"So the Whigs of the Vermont legislature stand about three to one in favor of nullifying the fugitive law by unconstitutional State legislation. In Ohio the same party, by its recorded legislative vote, stands only four to one in favor of the immediate repeal of the fugitive law. But in the last Congress, including House and Senate, the unanimity of the whig party of the North in regard to this matter was still more imposing. In that body the northern whigs stood about thirty to one against the passage of that same law—not one northern whig senator and just three northern Whig representatives, having voted in its favor! A very fine showing all round for a party which pretends to challenge southern support and confidence, and a very fine basis for a whig administration to stand upon and claim to be able to maintain the Compromise! As the whig party has just been overthrown in New York—the Empire State of the North—it is profitable to remember that in the last Congress the Whigs had thirty-two out of the thirty four Congressmen from that State, and that not one of them all recorded his vote in favor of the passage of the fugitive law, and the main bulk of them opposed it in all its stages!"

Mr. Fillmore is the champion of the "compromise"—is he? If so, how does it happen that his Vermont friends stand *three* to *one* against him? Is his influence so very feeble, notwithstanding the high post he occupies, that he cannot muster more than fifty friends out of one hundred and thirty *on the side of the Constitution and common justice?*

It is becoming more and more apparent that the Whig party of the country is totally unable to execute the "compromise," or to arrest the anti-slavery agitation. The country will have to look now, as in times past, to the Democracy for the performance of this work. Whigism is powerless for good. It has but three or four Governors out of the thirty-one, but a lean minority in the two Houses of Congress, while in Vermont, the only State in which its sway is clear and undisputed, it is riding rough-shod over the Constitution and waving above its Abolition hosts the "higher law" banner of Seward and Greely! Such is modern Whigism. Look at it, Southern men, and then say whether you are willing to trust the Constitution and the Union of the States to its control and guardianship.

Vermont, be it remembered, is "the Whig star that never sets." She is just where she was three years since, when the National Intelligencer declared that the Whigs of Vermont could have no occasion to go over to the freesoil Buffalo platform, for the simple reason that they had been all along on the real freesoil platform, erected by the Whigs of the New-England States.

THE CHRISTIANA TRAITORS.

The trial of the Christiana traitors, or persons engaged in the outrage in which Mr. Gorsuch of Maryland lost his life, commenced at Philadelphia, on the 24th instant, before Judge Grier of the United State's Circuit Court.

An extraordinary deafness appears, all at once, to have befallen the Jurors summoned to try these traitors. Shortly after the Court was opened, a number, —some twenty or thirty—of the Jurors came forward to beg to be excused from serving; and the excuse rendered, in nine cases out of ten, was *deafness*. Some had urgent business to attend to, which would suffer without *their* personal presence—others had vertigo—others were too old—but the burden of the complaints was *deafness*. Judge Grier at length saw through it, and said, "it seems as if the whole country is becoming deaf—an epidemic, I am afraid, is prevailing."

About 80 Jurors, however, appeared, and a Jury was to be empanelled on the 25th, and the cases opened.

Judge Grier seems disposed to do his duty, and able lawyers have been employed on behalf of the United States and the State of Maryland; but a more contemptible sneaking and swearing out of responsibility by members of a Jury, we have never heard nor read of before. Why could not these Jurors come out like men, and say at once that they believed the fugitive law unjust and unconstitutional, and that, therefore, they could not do justice in the premises? But no—they must sneak out of the difficulty, and throw the responsibility of vindicating the Constitution of the United States on other men's shoulders!

This, it must be confessed, is an unfortunate beginning. Some of these traitors *may* be convicted and punished, but we have our doubts on the subject. A *deaf* Jury is a dangerous machine to deal with. Those who are to try are, we are assured, in possession of two ears each, and hear very well now; but it is to be feared that the "epidemic" will have its effect on them also.

What a farce will this fugitive-slave law at once become, if none of those who resisted the law at Christiana and murdered Mr. Gorsuch, should be punished!

We have received the November number of *Blackwood*, containing part XV. of "My Novel" by Bulwer, and an interesting article on the "Submarine Telegraph," which we hope will serve to call attention more particularly to the ocean line, so long talked of between this country and England. Blackwood progresses with the current literature of the day, and cannot be excelled in its line. Scott, & Co. publishers, 79 Fulton St., New York, three dollars per annum.

A sweet Potatoe has been left at our office, which weighs 7½ pounds. It was grown by Mr. Jesse Weathers, of Wake County.

GEORGIA STATE ROAD.

We copy the following interesting items in relation to the Georgia State Railroad, from the Milledgeville Correspondence of the Macon Journal and Messenger:

"The reports of the Superintendant of Transportation on the State Road, for the two years, ending on the 1st October last, contain some facts which cannot fail to interest the public, as well as the Legislators of the State. Accompanying the reports are two tables, which show the character and quantity of *products* shipped upon the road, and the relative receipts from freights and passengers, of which I propose to give a brief synopsis:

ARTICLES.	1849–'50	1850–'51
Bales of Cotton,	23,860	28,898
Bushels of Corn,	65,512	130,679
" of Wheat,	28,161	63,319
" of Potatoes,	1,339	837
" of Lime,	45,639	52,777
Pounds of Bacon,	2,972,975	3,765,916
" of Lard,	314,113	236,414
" of Butter,	37,630	30,679
" of Tallow,	4,330	10,541
" of Feathers,	117,151	141,574
" of Marble,	264,939	239,836
" of Bar Iron,	921,028	185,175
" of Pig Iron,	562,802	1,429,119
" of Castings,	682,270	572,164
Barrels of Flour,	2,535	2,880
Number of Cattle,	1,109	752
" of Hogs,	15,814	16,913

The increase in certain articles of production carried over the road is both gratifying and encouraging. It establishes the capacity of the country to produce, and the practicability of transporting those productions by Railroad to distant markets. It serves to indicate, too, the necessity of making large and ample provisions for the accommodation of those who are so evidently disposed to patronize this great State work. We have here an indication of what the business of the road will be in future. This trade, I have no doubt, would be more than doubled the present year, if the road were in proper condition. The duty of the Legislature, therefore, is plain. It must either sell the work, or appropriate an ample fund, to put it in complete repair.

The tables referred to, also indicate the wonderful advantage enjoyed by the road, from the fact that it is located in a densely populated country. This is shown by the great disparity between the "way and through travel" which it enjoys, viz:

	1849–'50	1850–'51
Up Passengers,	22,360	28,313
Down Passengers,	20,779	25,932
Through Passengers,	5,129	6,580
Way Passengers,	38,010	47,665
Total, Passengers,	43,139	54,243

It will be seen, that while the number of way passengers has increased 9,655, the number of through passengers has increased only 1,451. This was also the case, to some extent, during the last year in regard to freights, as appears from the following statement:

	1849–'50	1850–'51
Up Freights,	$ 70,798.61	$ 96,157,58
Down Freights,	45,555,75	74,974,01
Through Freights,	53,907,27	78,478,93
Way Freights,	62,444,09	92,652,66
Total, Freights,	116,351,36	171,131,59

The total receipts from all sources in 1849–'50, amounted to $198,564,38, and in 1850–'51 to $285,028,44. From these facts it must be apparent, that if the road had been properly and economically managed, it would have been in a comparatively prosperous condition. The losses, however, from bad management, from neglect, and other causes have been immense. By one of the tables, it appears that the cost of repairs on the thirteen Engines employed on the road the last year amounted to $9,117,36, or a little over $700 each! The cost of motive power is stated at $54,139,45; while the single item of *car rent* alone is given at $21,313,35."

PHILLIP'S FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

Notwithstanding the temporary lull in the excitement regarding this machine in this country, we find that it is operating with great success in England. Lord Derby made a successful trial on his estate last month, which is described as follows by the Liverpool Mercury of Oct. 17:

"With a view of adopting the Fire Annihilator machines at Knowsley, as a *protection* against fire, Lord Derby put the efficacy of the machine to a severe test on Wednesday last at Knowsley. He had the building in the park, known as the dairy, which his lordship is about to pull down, prepared for the purpose. The building is circular, and of considerable dimensions, with windows and doors all around, all of which were taken out, admitting a strong current of air, which was increased by a sort of funnel ventilator opening through the roof. This was filled with a very large body of dry poles, pine boards, a large quantity of dried faggots, and the place well bedded with shavings, &c. For the purpose of keeping up fierce fire a dozen tar barrels were placed in the center of this pile. Mr. Francis Morton, of the firm of Francis & H. J. Morton, of North John street, the sole agents for the patent, attended and minutely described the invention and the machines to Lord and Lady Derby, who were accompanied by various members of their family and a number of visitors and friends, all of whom evinced great interest in an invention of so much public importance. It was arranged that the machines were not to be applied until Lord Derby considered the pile was thoroughly burning, and the body of fire sufficient to constitute a very severe test, this being his lordship's special object in proving the efficacy of the machines. The fire was allowed to burn some time when his lordship gave the word, and the machines were struck off. From the moment the vapor was brought to bear upon the burning pile, the flames became instantly controlled, and were extinguished with the marvellous rapidity which characterises the invention, and in a few minutes the whole body of the fire was put out.

Lord and Lady Derby, with their friends, immediately went up to the building, and his lordship entered it, the atmosphere being quite cool, and capable of being breathed without the least inconvenience. All present expressed their satisfaction at the complete success which had attended the trial. Both Lord and Lady Derby were pleased also to state to Mr. Morton that they considered the trial a severe one, and the result entirely satisfactory and conclusive. Messrs. Morton have now put these invaluable machines to severe trials, both on board ship and on shore, in Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and Bradford, with the same uniform success. At Stockport, some of the cotton spinners there have themselves proved the efficacy of the machines upon large quantities of burning cotton. In Leeds and Bradford the corporate bodies attended and took an active part.

We understand the orders from mill-owners, manufacturers, merchants for shipment abroad, and private individuals, are very numerous; and we trust our public authorities, who undertake *the responsible* duty of guarding the property in *the town from fire*, will not be indifferent or backward, but will avail themselves of what has been so fully proved, and is so generally admitted to be an effectual prevention of the occurrence of destructive fires. To neglect such a provision, would be to incur a very grave responsibility."

Lord Derby has also published a letter, *giving* the details of the above experiment, and *concluding* as follows:

"I am so entirely satisfied with the experiment, which I consider to have been a very high trial, and of the value of the invention, that I intend to keep some of your machines in different parts of this house and the buildings attached, and have to request that you will supply me with half-a-dozen of the size used the other day, which I believe were No. 5. I ought to add, that a very considerable number of persons who were present at the experiment appeared entirely to concur in the view which I took of its complete success. I can have no objection to your making any use you may think proper of this letter.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) DERBY.

Knowsley, Oct. 18, 1851."

We but express the feelings of the public at large in saying that we sincerely hope the American Company will soon be able to publicly demonstrate the utility of this invention. When this is done, nothing can prevent its universal adoption.

James Montgomery, the esteemed English poet, is dead. He had completed his eightieth year. On his eighteth birth day, he planted an oak tree in the lawn in front of the Sheffield Infirmary.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES AND KOSSUTH.

At the meeting held in Stuyvesant Institute last evening, to aid in the establishment of a Catholic University in Ireland, the Hungarian exile, Kossuth, had the honor of being denounced by an American Archbishop. It is the good or ill fortune of those who struggle for liberty against power, that they must encounter distinguished adversaries—the renowned generals, the experienced and able statesmen, and the crowned heads of the earth. Few, however, have been so distinguished in this respect as Kossuth. His first antagonist was the emperor of Austria and his generals, over whom he would have been victorious had not the monarch of the widest and most populous empire of Europe, the Czar of Russia, joined in the effort to subdue him. He is now on his way to the shores of America, the common refuge of the oppressed of all nations, and here he finds Archbishop Hughes on the *strand*, armed with his crozier, ready to push the *fugitive* back into the sea.

We doubt whether the Archbishop will be as successful in this enterprize as was the Emperor of Austria. The people of the United States, a more formidable power than the Autocrat of all the Russias, will be very apt to take the side of the exile whose crime was the defence of liberty. That our readers may see what means are used to create a prejudice against Kossuth before he lands on our shores, and to turn into aversion the generous sympathy of the Americans which is ready to greet him on his arrival, we copy the passage of the Archbishop's speech relating to this subject:

"And here I cannot help alluding to the praise, the ignorant praise, which has been bestowed upon that race, on a recent occasion, which has attracted the eyes of the world—the reception in England of the exiled Governor of Hungary. The moment he landed in England, he become the preacher of submission to its laws, and the eulogist of Anglo-Saxonism, and like the Orangemen of the North, he too must have his fling at the Jesuits and the Pope. Anglo-Saxonism was the theme of his eulogy. He, the man who forgot the advocates of his own principles, the man who was recreant in the first hour of his freedom to those, above all others, who rescued him from a colony of convicts; that man forgot everything but praise to the very people for which he pretended to combat. [Hisses and cheers.] He was free, I allow, to speak against the Pope, or Jesuits, but it was not in good taste, nor was it quite appropriate to call the government that had so long oppressed Ireland, a paradise, forsooth! Oh! it must have been exceedingly consoling to John Bull, as in the indulgence of this complacency, and as one layer after another of this Hungarian palaver was laid upon him, and he felt it soft and comfortable upon his cheek, and while enjoying the complacency of his own picture, the Hungarian understood it to be an operation only preliminary to a shave. [Laughter and loud cheers.] Smith O'Brien was as brave a man, and Thomas Meagher was as eloquent; but these men were forgotten, and the man who risked his own life and fortune for the principles for which they risked theirs, in the moment of his liberation, turns round, and I was about to say, bespatters their tyrants with his praise. However, he too had his fling at the Pope and praise for the Anglo-Saxon."

Here are two accusations brought against Kossuth; first, that in a speech addressed to those who lately welcomed him to England, he praised the Anglo-Saxons, and secondly, that he spoke depreciatingly of the Jesuits and the Pope. With regard to the first of these charges we can only wonder at its absurdity. A friendless fugitive, defeated in a hard struggle for the freedom of his country, is invited to visit a people among whom the press is free, the right of assembling sacred, the liberty of worship unrestricted, and where the oppressed, as has been the case with the people of Ireland, have been enabled to break the links of their chains one by one, until finally their representatives sit side by side in the councils of the empire, with those who, of late, were their oppressors. The fugitive is received with enthusiasm, called forth by his misfortunes, his virtues, and the noble cause in which he so gloriously failed. What words should, at such a moment, rise to his lips, but words of gratitude and eulogy? What, wonder that, on such an occasion, he should forget every thing else but the generosity of those who welcomed him, and the delight he felt at breathing again the air of freedom? In speaking of the Anglo-Saxons, there can be no pretence that he meant to use the term with any invidious discrimination of races, whether pure or mixed—existing in the British domains—or, in fact, that he meant by it any thing but the people of Great Britain.

The other offence of Kossuth is "a fling at the Jesuits and the Pope." That our readers may see the extent of his transgressions, we copy the whole passage of his speech at Southampton, in which he complains of the interference of the Jesuits in the political affairs of his country, and speaks of the firmness with which the kings of Hungary, a Catholic nation, in former times maintained the religious liberties of the people against the intermeddling of the see of Rome:

"Even Jesuitism which in latter times has again begun to raise its head, is employed in support of Russia. We are in the neighborhood of a great country which unfortunately does not enjoy the fruits of sorrowful times and great sufferings. The Jesuit party in France threaten that country with the Cossacks. Even here, in this glorious country, a question connected with this not long ago, was agitated as well in public opinion as in Parliament. I know what is convenient to myself and due to you. I will not enter into that question. I will only state one curious coincident—I am a Protestant. [Applause.] I am a Protestant not only by birth but by conviction. I am an humble member of a nation, the majority of which is composed of Catholics, and it is not the least glory of my nation that in all times we have fought and bled for religious liberty—Catholics as devotedly as Protestants. The rights and freedom of the Protestants were always strongly opposed by the house of Hapsburg.

That house had always in history been closely united with the spirit of Jesuitism, but the freedom of Protestantism had been established by treaties gained by the sword of victorious Hungary. Scarcely had Russia restored the house of Hapsburg by putting its foot on the neck of Hungary, when the first act of that house was to spill noble blood by the hands of the hangman, and its second was to destroy the rights of the Protestant religion in Hungary. The kings of Hungary, in former times, were always anxious not to allow any meddling of the court of Rome in temporal affairs of the Catholic church, and a glorious king, Mathias Corvinus, a Hungarian by birth, once used these words to the Pope, 'Your holiness must remember that we bear two crosses on our ensign, and we will make our crosses pikes before we allow you to mix yourself up with the affairs of our church.'"

Is such language as this to meet with public censure among a people professing to be free? There is not one word of it which does not reflect honor on him who uttered it. The Jesuits meddle in the politics of Hungary and take part with Russia. They deserve condemnation more severe than is passed on them in the quotation we have made.

The former sovereigns of Hungary have resisted the intermeddling of the Pope in the temporal affairs of the church. They deserve to be remembered with honor. Hungarian Catholics as well as Protestants have shed their blood for religious liberty. It was well done in Kossuth to pronounce their eulogy.

We leave the matter here. This new attack, made by a high dignitary of the Catholic Church, when its nature and its provocation come to be understood, will only cause another reaction in favor of him whom it is meant to injure. *New York Evening Post.*

The numerous friends of Maj. O. A. Buck, formerly of this city, will be gratified to hear that himself and family escaped with safety from the wreck of the schooner Tybee, on the coast of Georgia. The Major is at present a Clerk in the Post Office Department at Washington, but being in feeble health, in company with his family, about three weeks since, they left that city for a Southern voyage. The vessel in which he embarked was wrecked, and after suffering many hardships, himself and family arrived safely in Savannah. We are glad to learn that he is no worse since his exposure and privations. Mrs. Buck and her infant are not seriously unwell. *Spirit of the Age.*

The American Consul at Matamoras, F. J. Waddell, issued a card on the 30th ult., in which he denounces the revolutionists as a set of miserable and miserably mistaken speculators, outlaws, adventurers, and robbers, and the editor of the Brownsville Rio Bravo as a vile calumniator and hireling, preaching rapine and murder. He says the patriotism of the Mexican followers of Carvajal is of that kind defined by Dr. Johnson to be "the last refuge of a scoundrel."

LETTER FROM MR. THRASHER.

IN PRISON, HAVANA, Nov. 14, 1851.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

SIR: In consequence of the thousand false reports that are circulated in regard to myself, I would request you to deny explicitly that there have been found among my papers any letters or documents that compromise any one in any manner whatever, not even myself, if I am allowed the advantage of defence.

I refrain from further remark pending my trial.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. THRASHER.

We received the foregoing letter yesterday. It shows that on the 14th inst. Mr. Thrasher had not been *garotted*, which, considering the habits of the authorities in Cuba, is a little singular. It shows, moreover, that he had not then been tried. The *Georgia*, which arrived last Tuesday night, left Havana on the 15th, and brought news that he had been tried, convicted, and sent to a fortress on the coast of Morocco for *eight* years' confinement. Another account says that his trial lasted an hour and a half;—that *he himself was not allowed to be present*;—that two of the Court (which consisted of three) voted to *garotte* him, and that the Captain-General, having two votes, with the third member of the Court, changed the sentence to one of long imprisonment. How much of this is true, we have not yet means of knowing.

We hope, however, that *The Republic* will soon publish some "authentic information" in regard to the case. The Government must know something about it, even if Mr. Thrasher himself has not presented what may be deemed "proper representations" to warrant any interference on his behalf. Something must certainly be known at Washington concerning so important a matter; one, too, which cannot fail to be presented for the consideration and action of the Government. The public anxiety which exists, in regard to the case of Mr. Thrasher, would justify such a departure from official etiquette as might suffice to indicate his fate and the manner of his trial. The public is not so indifferent to the rights of an American citizen in Cuba as *The Republic* seems to be, and we hope the Admtnistration is not.

New York Times.

[Special Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1851.

The Spanish difficulty is definitively settled, at last—the negotiations having been concluded this morning. The settlement is substantially as has already been stated in the Herald. The Spanish Consul will go to New Orleans in a Spanish national vessel, and his flag is to be formally saluted. Judge Sharkie is to go to Havana in a national vessel, and his flag is also to be saluted.

The President will recommend to Congress to make good all damages sustained by the Spanish Consul. As for the losses sustained by the Spanish residents, they will seek their remedies in the courts, and it is promised that the government will afford them every proper assistance.

The subject of execution and punishment of the prisoners was not brought up; neither did Spain make a demand for reimbursements for the expenses attending the suppression of the invasion. Having treated the prisoners as pirates or buccaniers, she precluded herself from demanding damages from this government, which the unfortunate individuals executed had already paid with their lives. To have adopted a different course, would have been to confess that she had violated her treaty stipulations by summarily trying our citizens, and thus inextricably to have involved the difficulty by executing them as she did. She held that they had forfeited their citizenship, and were themselves alone responsible for their conduct.

Will Mr. Webster resign? Who knows? One day he says he will; the next day he is all adrift again. His most intimate friends now deny that he will, unless some contingency, not know known, should arise.

Members of Congress are flocking in. The contest for Speaker will probably be a hot one, shadowing forth harmoniousness in the Presidential contest. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, as the Southern prominent candidate, it is believed, will be elected.

The Foreign News by the Atlantic has more than usual interest. Kossuth has gone to Manchester, where he had a very enthusiastic reception. At Birmingham he was welcomed by an immense concourse of people, numbering, according to some of the estimates, *half a million.* At Manchester, he made a speech of an hour and a half; no report of which, however, has yet reached us. Before leaving London, he received addresses from a great number of deputations, and the brief speeches which he made in reply, will be found in our columns this morning. They are marked by great felicity of adaptation, and by force and directness of style.

Lord John Ressell, at the banquet upon the inauguration of the new Lord Mayor of London, made a brief speech which is well worth reading. He made no allusion to Kossuth or the Hungarian question, but the very marked emphasis with which he insisted upon *peace* as the great necessity of England, will very naturally be supposed to have sprung, in some degree at least, from the discussions to which Kossuth's visit has given rise.

Lieut. Pim has undertaken a new journey of exploration in seach of Sir John Franklin. His project was announced at the Arctic Expedition dinner in this city, by Mr. Young of *The Albion*, and will be found more fully stated by Lieut. Pim himself, in a preceding column. It seems that the British Admiralty has declined to connect itself with the adventure, and that the only money offered for its aid, is £500 from Lady Franklin. Lieut. Pim proposes to solicit additional assistance from the Emperor of Russia. It is not at all unlikely that Nicholas may offset to some extent the English prejudice excited against him by Kossuth's visit, by a zealous co-operation in this Arctic search.

Events in France are hastening towards a crisis. Alarmed at the demonstrations of the President, the quæstors of the Assembly proposed that the command of the army should be transferred to one of them. It is said that the proposition originated with Thiers, but it met with no favor. The republican party, siding with the President in his demand for universal suffrage, took ground against it. Meantime five or six hundred officers of the army, recently arrived in Paris, were presented to the President, whose address to them is one of the most explicit demonstrations he has yet made. He told them in plain terms, that events might soon demand their interposition, that he should rely upon them, and that he should take the lead. *New York Times.*

FUGITIVE SLAVES ARRESTED AT COLUMBIA, PA. On Friday last, two fugitive slaves, owned by Mr. Wm. T. McDermott, of this city, were arrested at Columbia, Pa., on a warrant issued by U. S. commissioner McAllister, of Harrisburg. A large crowd of whites and blacks immediately assembled, and, in consequence of the interference of a white man, who knocked a pistol out of the officer's hands, one of the fugitives soon made his escape by jumping into a cellar, when the white man, to prevent a pursuit, jumped on the cellar door, so that no access could be had to the fugitive. The two negroes are brothers, and the one who was captured and brought to this city has given such information as to lead to the hope that the other may be re-captured. He also states that two white men in this city assisted them in making their escape to Pennsylvania. Mr. McDermott proceeded to Columbia yesterday morning, for the purpose of taking measures to arrest the man who interfered and rescued the fugitive from the hands of the officers. *Ball. Sun.*

SEVEN MORE SPEECHES BY KOSSUTH. In our English papers, received last night, there are seven or eight more eloquent and wonderful speeches by Kossuth. There is also, what will be called by the fault-finding, another nomination by Kossuth, in his great Manchester speech, of Robert J. Walker for the next President of the United States, and also a plump, vigorous and comprehensive declaration in favor of free-trade and unrestricted commerce between nations. Free-trade and commerce Kossuth calls, in his Shaksperian language, "the locomotive of great political principles." *Ball. Sun.*

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR. It is said the reason why Phillip's fire annihilator is not yet introduced here by the American company, is that they have not succeeded in compounding the chemicals properly. They have failed in attempting it, and have sent for a person in England to come over and undertake the matter.

HEALTH OF EUROPE. The emperor of Austria, it is said, is so extremely weak, that it is impossible for him, just at present, to *get up alone* (a) loan.

Arrival of the Steamer Atlantic—Four days later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23. The steamer Atlantic arrived this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 12th instant, and 64 passengers. Among the latter is E. H. Thompson, bearer of despatches from London. The Atlantic encountered rough weather on the coast. Her news is of no special importance.

ENGLAND. The steamer America arrived out on the 9th.

Kossuth was making preparations for his departure on the 14th. He was everywhere recived with the greatest enthusiasm, and in his various addresses had been loudly applauded. The Times describes Kossuth's reception at Manchester as the most enthusiastic he has yet met with.

The new Lord Mayor of London was inaugurated on the 10th.

It has been proposed that search be made for Sir John Franklin on the coast of Asia.

It is stated that the French and English governments have presented an explicit note to the Tuscan government, protesting against the absorption of Tuscany by Austria.

FRANCE. Letters from Paris state that of the committee appointed to examine and report upon the bill proposed by the ministry for the repeal of the law of the 31st of May, only two are in favor of the bill. The socialists are enraged at Louis Napoleon for having permitted the elections of representatives to be made under the electoral law of May. The debate on the electoral law will commence on Thursday. The democratic socialist committee of Paris has declared that it will not take part in the election of the 30th instant, in consequence of the law of the 31st of May, which curtails the elective franchise, and recommends all republican electors to pursue the same course.

The Bourse is dull. Paris was perfectly quiet.

SPAIN. The Madrid Cortes were opened on the 5th instant by royal decree. No speech was delivered on the occasion.

The accouchement of the Queen was not expected to take place till December.

The moderate party had completely triumphed at the muncipal elections.

AUSTRIA. A fire occurred at Vespina on the 25th ultimo, which destroyed 87 houses, and 130 outhouses and other buildings, occasioning a very heavy loss. The fire was the result of carelessness.

DENMARK. A letter from Copenhagen says that the question of the succession to the throne had been definitely settled.

ITALY. Accounts from Rome state that the French troops were making new additions to the fortifications of the Castle of St. Angelo.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Nov. 12. Cotton has been very active, and a further advance of ⅛d., the sales averaging 12,000 bales daily, of which 4,000 bales are for speculation and export. The stock is gradually decreasing.

Further Accounts by the Atlantic.

Daly's bank at Paris had stopped payment, and would pay only five shillings in the pound. The liabilities were not very heavy.

Kossuth visited Brimingham on the 10th, and Manchester on the 11th, and was hailed everywhere with the most extraordinary display of popular enthusiasm. A procession, numbering some 150,000 persons, escorted him into Birmingham, where he was entertained at the mansion of Mr. Geach. Owing to feeble health, Kossuth confined himself to brief expressions of thanks for the hearty welcome he received.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Mr. Clay's Health—Ability for Another Campaign—The Thrasher Case—Mr. Owen rejected as his Counsel—Defence, only American Citizenship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1851.

Mr. Clay arrived here yesterday from Cumberland, accompanied by Mr. George Calvert, and is at the National Hotel. His health, appearance, and spirits are as good as usual. He will doubtless be able to go through the labors of another President-making Congress with much vigor and eclat. He is truly the Nestor of the Senate. He first took a seat in that body in the year 1806, and served one term. His second appearance in the Senate was in 1810, when he again served one term; and the following year he entered upon his briliant career in the House.

Mr. Owen, late Consul at Havana, has just influence enough to misrepresent Mr. Thrasher's case through the New York Courier, and through some private reports. The letter from Havana, re-published in the Union, to-day, presents the case in a very highly important national point of view. The ground assumed against Thrasher would involve every citizen of the United States who resides in Cuba. The treaty of 1795 would be a complete nullity, if an American taking domiciliatory letters, as the Spanish law requires, for five years, becomes thereby a subject of Spain. Both the French and British governments have, it seems, found occasion to resist or question the Spanish law which requires a foreigner to take out letters of domiciliation, and which thereby makes him a Spanish subject.

But Mr. Thrasher, it seems, did not spend but three years of the term for which he was compelled to take letters of domicile in Cuba. He spent two years of it in a visit to the United States, and did not receive his letters of domicile on his return. Nor did he become a Spanish subject by becoming an editor, for he was compelled to take his editorial license in another name, and finally his paper was suppressed on the ground that a foreigner could not enjoy the privilege of publishing a paper.

The suggestion of Mr. Owen, through the N. Y. Courier, that Thrasher conspired to overthrow the Government of Cuba, is the very point upon which a fair trial is demanded. Not a particle of evidence has been adduced to show it.

I have a letter from Charleston, stating on the authority of reports from Cuba, brought by passengers of the Isabel, on the 19th, that Thrasher's case is considered as desperate. Nothing is mentioned of a new trial. Owen offered to act as his counsel, but Thrasher indignantly refused the offer. Knowing the laws, and familiar with the language, he relied on himself. He came into court with his hat on, and refused to take it off, before the President of the court, for which his friends censured him. But Thrasher was sternly bent upon challenging the jurisdiction of the court, and would not recognize it even by a formality. He is a man whom not even the "*vultus instantis tyranni*" can shake from his purpose. His sole defence was, in substance, "I am an American citizen."

We shall see what our government will do in the matter. ION.

The Christiana Treason Trials—Arraignment of Hanaway—Presence of his Wife—Great Crowd, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25. The Circuit Court met this morning at 10 o'clock, despite the storm. A tremendous crowd was in attendance, among whom there were very few members of the Society of Friends. Four absent Jurors were fined $100 each. A large number of witnesses did not answer to their names.

After discussing legal points, Castner Hanaway was arraigned, the bill of of indictment read. He plead not guilty, his wife clinging to his arm. The clerk asked him how he would be tried, stating that it was a matter of life and death. Hanaway replied he would be tried by his God and his country. The clerk wished him a safe deliverance. The court is now tediously engaged in empanneling a jury.

SECOND DESPATCH, Nov. 25, P. M. In the Circuit Court, to-day, several witnesses in the case of Hanaway were set aside, and after having obtained five jurors the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

Condition of the Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25. Stocks are active—sales at first board of U. S. 6's, '67, at 118; Canton at 68, and Erie at 88. Sales at second board of Canton at 67½, and Erie at 88. Flour is steady—sales of 10,000 bbls. at $3 87½ for State brands, and 4 06 a $4 18¾ for Southern. Rye flour $3 35; corn meal 3 25 a $3 31. Holders of wheat are very firm, but buyers do not meet them. Sales of 4,000 bushels Genesee wheat at 98 cents a $1, and 2,000 Michigan white at 90 cents. Sales of 30,000 bushels mixed corn at 60 a 61 cents. Rye 60 cents; oats 38 cents. Provisions are dull—sales of mess pork at $15, and prime at $13 50. Lard 8 a 8½ cents. Groceries are steady and without change. Cotton is firm, with sales of 3,000 bales.

Massachusetts Delegate Elections.

BOSTON, Nov. 24, 12 P. M. Returns from 55 towns show the election of 35 coalitionists, 21 whigs, and 27 no choice. The chances are that the coalitionists will have a small majority in the Legislature, thus securing the re-election of Gov. Boutwell. 21 towns remain to be heard from.

NEWS FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The Abandonment of the Siege of Matamoras Confirmed—Defeat of the Insurgents.

The report which we published lately by telegraph from New Orleans of the abandonment of the siege of Matamoras and the dissolution of the revolutionary forces under Carvajal, is confirmed by the Rio Bravo, of the 5th instant, received by last night's Southern mail. We copy from that paper an account of the operations of the contending forces, as follows:

The force of Carvajal consisted of about 800 men and a six pounder, and Avalos's force in the city amounted to about six hundred men, with nine pieces of artillery—six, nine and twelve pounders. These guns were established in barricade batteries, completely defending his headquarters and his position for all his men.

A succession of assaults and skirmishes followed this movement for seven or eight days, and both Americans and Mexicans under Carvajal behaved gallantly, the contests being keen and spirited. On the morning of the 30th ult., about daylight, Carvajal determined to retire a short distance to recruit his forces for another assault.

He arranged his temporary retreat in such a manner as to chiefly place his Mexican forces in advance, leaving Captain Walker's company, with some Mexicans, as the rear guard of his column. They proceeded in this manner to a designated point about 12 miles above Matamoras, on the Bravo river. Having obtained some four or five miles the advance of his rear guard, Avalos's cavalry, amounting to 200 men, led by Col. Portilla, made two attacks upon the rear guard, headed by Captain Walker, and after severe conflicts, were repulsed with considerable loss.

During these combats the Mexican advance and and centre composed of some Mexican batallions and a few straggling Americans were seized with a sudden panic and ingloriously fled—not even a company or a dozen men could be rallied to return to the rescue of Walker; but this gallant officer was abundantly able to rescue himself, and soon put Portillo and his superior forces to flight. Caravajal proceded with his advance guard and forces up the river and left Walker and the portion of his auxilliary forces, who followed him to defend his rear. Capt. Wheate, who commanded the noble six pounder, which had answered Avolos' batteries with so much spirit, was ordered to cast his gun into the river.

For the present Caravajal's forces are dispersed, and can only be re-organized at Camargo or some other internal point, to resist the forces of the Central government.

It is announced that Caravajal was still at Reynosa, and would soon be completely re-organized and ready for the field with an enormous force. The Rancheros, who were with Caravajal to the number of 200, are with Avalos. Gen. Unaga, with a force of regulars, estimated variously from 400 to 1500, was marching to the frontier to aid Avalos. He was believed to be at Victoria, in Tamaulipas. Caravajal, at the last advices, had removed his forces to a point commanding all the roads to Matamoras, and had a force of Rangers in the neighborhood of that city.

There will be stirring events shortly, the Rio Bravo says.

MUZZLING THE PRESS. The official *Dresden Journal* condenses all the reports of the proceedings in England, at Southampton and elsewere, to half a line, stating that "M. Kossuth had landed" at the above named port. The *Constitutionelle Zeitung*, of Dresden, which had published some of the movements, was immediately seized.

UTAH TERRITORY. It is stated in some of the papers that the President will appoint a new Governor for Utah soon after the assembling of Congress, in place of the Mormon, Brigham Young, who it is alleged, preaches treason and violence.

Over six hundred thousand dollars worth of postage stamps have been issued from the Post Office Department at Washington since the first of July last.

DIED,

In Chatham County, on the 28th of October last, Mrs. Elizabeth Holt, wife of Richard Holt, Jr. Also, on the 15th October, the infant of Mrs. Holt. The deceased has left a kind and affectionate husband, father, brothers, and sisters, together with a large number of relatives and friends, to mourn her death. [COM.

At Dunnsville, Wake County, on the 12th October last, in his 32d year, William Henry, son of Luke and Patsey Lassiter. The deceased had been in delicate health some months before his death, owing probably to some chronic affection of the stomach. The death of his father, which had recently occurred, was a severe shock to his already weak constitution; the fatigue of nursing in addition to the mental excitement, consequent to such an occasion, was too much for him, and he was seized with the bilious fever. He however rallied, but relapsed—his disease assumed that of typhoid fever, and he was soon hurried from this to a better world. He bore his sufferings and met death with Christian fortitude, and left behind him the most satisfactory assurances that he had gone to eternal bliss. J. B.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next, under the supervision of Mr. William M. Crenshaw, a graduate of Randolph Macon College. Mr. Crenshaw comes highly recommended by the faculty of said institution,—has a great talent for imparting instruction, and possesses a good knowledge of human nature.

Students can be prepared here for any College, or for the active pursuits of life.

This institution being permanent, and situated in a neighborhood distinguished for its health and beautiful scenery, a liberal share of patronage will be expected.

The Trustees are building a new Academy 1½ miles from Forestville, which will be completed by the next session.

TERMS—$7, $10, and $15 per session of five months, according to advancement. No deduction except in cases of protracted illness. Board can be obtained at $6 per month. For further particulars address Dr. W. H. HEARTSFIELD, at Forestville.

By order of the Trustees.

Nov. 24, 1851. 895—t15Jan.

The Register will copy till 15th of January, weekly.

Negroes for Sale!

ON Thursday, the 1st day of January next, I shall proceed to sell for cash, to the highest bidder, at John M. Ferrels' Store, Wake County, N. C., 18 miles North West of Raleigh, the following property: one negro man, one old woman, two girls, two small boys, and one woman and two small children.

CALVIN J. ROGERS,
Adm. with Will annexed,
of Dennis Grady, dec'd.

Nov. 24, 1851. 10—

CONCENTRATED EXTRACTS of Vanilla, Lemon, Rose, Orange and Nutmeg, for flavouring
Liberian Palm Soap,
Aromatic Rose Tooth Paste,
For sale by H. D. TURNER,
Nov. 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

MISS LESLIE'S twenty-five Receipts for Pastry, Cakes and Sweet Meats; 20th Edition. For sale by H. D. TURNER,
Nov. 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

POCKET COMPASSES, for sale by
H. D. TURNER.
Nov. 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

FLOWER Microscopess, Gutta Percha Pens, and PORT MONNIES, A Beautiful Assortment.
For sale by H. D. TURNER,
Nov. 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of OLIVER & PROCTER was dissolved on the 6th instant by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the firm will present them to either of the partners for liquidation, and those indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Mr. Oliver having made arrangements to leave here by the 1st of December next, the business will in future be conducted by ISAAC PROCTER, (he having purchased out Mr. Oliver's entire interest,) at the Old Stand, sign of the R. R. R. R., Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

THOMAS M. OLIVER,
ISAAC PROCTER,

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1851. 100—4t.

Job Printing

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office

The Crack of Doom.

WHEN the trump of the Seventh Angel shall reverberate from the cloud-capped summits of Mt. Dhawalageri, to the snowy peaks of Hecla, when in the closing scene in the last act of Earth's great drama, the voice of the Archangel, with the right foot set on the sea and his left foot on the earth, shall be heard bidding "mortality put on the robes of immortality;" on that terrible day when the

Seven Vials of Wrath

Shall be poured out upon the Earth, when this mighty fabric shall crumble, and desolation with giant strides shall stalk over the dominions of man, then it is written

Time shall be no Longer.

Do ye dare, ye rigid moralists who from the book of Nature learn to reverence "Nature's God," or ye scoffers of the

Revealed Religion,

Who vaunt your deistical dogmas, dare ye pronounce the prophecies of Zechariah, the son of Iddo, false, or revelation a fraud.

The bare contemplation of Earth's dying throes has in it a "power potential," to strike with awe the stoutest heart, but

"Hope humbly then, with trembling pinions soar,"

And as in the ramifications of business life, Hope, "sweet Hope," by its saving influence tranquilizes the mind; without hope, the dull monotony of human life would be far less desirable than the tranquil slumbers of the grave, but with it,

"Kings are made Gods,
And meaner creatures kings."

The tiller of the ground sows his seed, and hopes for an abundant harvest. The poor man as he wistfully gazes at the gorgeous equipage of his rich neighbor, or listens to the sounds of music as they fall in gentle cadences on his ear from the marble halls of the millionaire, *clings the tighter to hope*, and with fresh energy seeks for riches. Let that poor man who would revel in

LUXURY, POMP AND POWER,

Or the rich man who would increase the store that fortune has blessed him with,

READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT,

And learn that FORTUNES are the wares that are offered to the public by the

Old Established Bankers and far-famed Lottery Agents,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

Brilliant Schemes for December, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Dec.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	$8	$27 00
2	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
3	35,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	40 00
4	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
5	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
6	33,397	78 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
8	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	27 00
9	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
10	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
11	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
12	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
13	52,418	75 Nos	11 drawn	15	55 00
15	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	27 00
16	25,000	78 Nos	10 drawn	5	20 00
17	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
18	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	18 00
19	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
20	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
22	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	27 00
23	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
24	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
25	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
26	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
27	60,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	20	75 00
29	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
30	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
31	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.
Or, Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.

December 1, 1851. 10—

State of North Carolina, Pitt County

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The petition of Artemesia Whitfield, Elizabeth Whitfield, and Jesse Thomas Whitfield, an infant, by his next friend, Jesse Bryan, *vs* Temple Whitfield, Adm'r. of Benjamin Whitfield, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, Albania Corun, Marmaduke House.

Petition for Account

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, in this case, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, and Albania Corun, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for five weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Pitt, at the Court House, in Greenville, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to make their defence to this petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence A. D. 1851. H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr. of Adv. $5,62½) 895—5w.

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The petition of Hardy Johnson, William Johnson, Julia Johnson, Anna Johnson, and John Herrington and wife Susan, *vs.* Cannon Johnson, Lewis Johnson, and Jemima, wife of Noah Witherington.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court-House, in Greenville, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or this petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence, A. D. 1851. H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 895—6w.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 21st inst., a Mulatto man, LEWIS, about 25 years of age, six feet high, and carries himself very erectly; is intelligent and likely. He professes to be a Barber and Shoemaker.

Lewis was purchased a short time since from a Kentuckian, has been employed in driving horses and mules, and is well known in Tennessee and North Carolina. He probably has a pass, and is making his way back to Kentucky, or to a free State.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of Lewis to the subscriber, in Columbia, S. C., or for his confinement in any jail in any Southern State.

J. M. E. SHARP.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 24, 1851. 895—3t.w.

Charlotte Hornet's Nest, Goldsboro' Republicane Lincoln Republican, N. C., Greenville Spy, Knoxville Plebian, Tenn., will copy 3 times, and send bills to Palmetto State Banner, Columbia, S. C.

Trustee's Sale.

ON Thursday the 11th day of December next, I shall sell at public sale, in the City of Raleigh, the Press and Printing materials heretofore used in the publication of the Louisburg Times.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS K. THOMAS,
Trustee.

Raleigh, Nov. 24, 1851. 7—td.

THE WIDE WIDE WORLD, "a beautiful Domestic Tale."
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Nov. 10, 1851. 3—

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my

New Establishment, the

NOVELTY WORKS

IN THE

CITY OF RALEIGH,

North Carolina,

To execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationery

STEAM ENGINES,

Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing,

MACHINERY,

of every description,

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,

in every variety,

SCREW CUTTING,

of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small

STEAM ENGINES

for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for Manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS,
Raleigh, N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

The Star will please copy.

MANTEO PAPER MILLS!

RALEIGH, N. C.

J. F. JORDAN, & Co. Proprietors.

THIS establishment, a few months since destroyed by fire, having been rebuilt and furnished with Goddon, Rice & Co's BEST Fourdrinier Machinery, is again in successful operation, and turning out a very *superior* article of NEWS, PRINTING, AND WRAPPING PAPER. All orders will receive our best attention.

Dr. C. E. Johnson, having, by mutual consent, disposed of his interest to one of the partners, the style of the firm will be as heretofore.

JAMES F. JORDAN & CO.

November 18, 1851. 6—

CALL AT PROCTER'S.

Sign of the R. R. R. R.,

AND examine that lot of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOTHING, just arrived.

Fine Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and Olive Frock and Dress Coats, at unprecedented low prices.

Cheap Frock, Sack, and Over Coats, of every price and variety.

Paletot Frocks and Over Coats, an entirely new and beautiful article, pronounced by all the most tasteful garment of the season.

Any or all of which will be sold extremely low for cash, or on usual terms to punctual customers.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1851. 6—

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he will open about the 20th of this month, a large and well selected Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, SATCHELS, &c., &c., which he proposes to sell at reduced prices for cash.

He hopes by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock, and by untiring zeal and strict attention to business, to give satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

☞ Farmers who have not purchased their Negroes SHOES, would find it to their interest not to do so untill they examine his stock.

H. O. GILL.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 17, 1851. 6—tf.

A New Southern Enterprise!

Encourage Home Talent and Industry.

THE ILLUSTRATED FAMILY FRIEND, a new and elegant paper, published at Columbia, South Carolina, and, Edited by S. A. Godman, solicits examination and challenges comparison with any Northern Paper.

It is a large sheet, magnificently printed upon splendid paper, contains original tales, sketches, poetry, Agricultural articles, and whatever else that will interest an intelligent community; besides four elegant Engravings each week. Terms. $2 per annum; address

S. A. GODMAN & J. J. LYONS,
Columbia South Carolina.

Nov. 20, 1851. 6—

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

PROFESSOR DeENSZINY, Miniature and Aquarell Painter, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh that he offers them his professional services during the present month. Having successfully practised the fine arts in Europe and America, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to his patrons. Some of his work may be seen at the two Book Stores, who have kindly granted that permission, and with whom orders for his services may be left, and which will receive prompt attention. He gives lessons in different styles of painting. Dwelling GUION'S HOTEL, Room No. 16.

November 14, 1851. 4—3t.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

KAHNWELLER & BROTHER, respectfully inform Merchants, Planters and others, that they are prepared to supply any amount of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., on the most favorable terms. They can successfully compete with any southern market, as all will find on application.

We have the late Reading Room expressly fitted up for the wholesale business.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1851. 6—6t.

NOTICE.

A MIDDLE-AGED LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation in a family as a House-keeper, either in town or country. She would have no objection to taking charge of a public house. She would also, if desired, in addition to her duties as House-keeper, give instruction to the Children of the family in the rudiments of an English education.

Letters directed to A. B., Standard office, will meet with prompt attention.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1851. 4—3t.

NOTICE.

WAS Entered on the Ranger's Book of Chatham County, on the 10th of November, 1851, by Jas. F. O'Kelley, living on the road from Raleigh to Chapel Hill, near Mooringsville, a white Horse, supposed to be between 12 and 15 years old, shod all round, rather sorry, no brands. JOSEPH HACKNEY, C. R.

November 13th, 1851. 5—

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 19th Term of this School will commence on the 7th of January, 1852, and continue five months.

For a circular containing full particulars, as to terms, apply to the Subscriber,

ALDERT SMEDES, *Rector.*

November 18th, 1851. 6—ta$2.

Cash for 10,0000 Bushels of Charcoal.

☞ I am always in want, and always pay the very highest prices. Old Iron always in demand at a fair price at the

NOVELTY WORKS.

SILAS BURNS.

Raleigh, N. C. 4—4t.

Blanks for Sale.

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.

August 6, 1851. 80—tf.

LEATHER FOR FALL TRADE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

WOULD observe, that, as the season draws on, for Fall and Winter Clothing, they have anticipated the wants of the people, and would be pleased to show all who may favor them with a call, their assortment, consisting of

Drab, Black, and Blue Beaver Cloth Overcoats and Sacks.

We would call your attention particularly to the assortment of Overcoats, as it embraces every desirable and late style. Our PANTS are excellent. Fastidious as well as men of Fashion, can here find something to please them, let their tastes be as various as our calls, and in fact, the only difficulty will be to choose from, rather than to find any particular style or color.

In the assortment of VESTS, you will find rich Cut Velvet, Merinos of all colors, Silk, light and dark Cassimere and Valencia, some of them really beautiful.

Our furnishing Department is complete and full, and we hardly deem it necessary for us to enumerate all the articles comprised under that head. You will find however, a large assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, H'd'k'fs, Socks, Cotton and Merino.

Call and examine our stock, we shall be glad to show our goods at all times, regardless of trouble, sale or no sale.

E. L. HARDING.
Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1851. 94—

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE,
K. W. PETERSILIA,
One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.
RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING
A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music
and a larger and better selected variety of
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:
His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

THE LAST FASHIONS!

Call at J. J. Biggs' Clothing Store.

AND examine his new Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of a very superior lot of CLOTHS, Cassameres and Vestings, selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations, embracing all the new styles, and suitable for all occasions.

Also an extensive supply of

Ready-Made Clothing,

suitable for Fall and Winter, some of which are very fine. He also has a fine article of Dress Hat, as well as a general supply of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Dress and Under Shirts of all kinds, Half Hose, Suspenders, White and colored Kid Gloves, Pocket Handkerchiefs and Cravats in great varieties, Dressing-gowns, &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

He warrants a first rate fitting garment to all who may patronize him, and respectfully solicits a trial.

A small lot of Military trimmings just received.

Call at No 10, Fayetteville Street,

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 22d, 1851. 102—4w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell a valuable tract of Land lying in the upper end of Halifax County, North Carolina, in the neighborhood of Brinkleyville, adjoining the lands of the late Wm. H. Thomas, Joseph J. Williams, and others, containing 896 acres, by a recent survey; it being the residence of the late Colonel Rhesea Read. There is a good and convenient dwelling House on the tract, with some little repairs, with other out houses, and a never failing Spring of good water, as near as could be desired. I deem it unnecessary to say anything with regard to the quality of the Land (only I think it equal to any of the neighborhood Lands) as no person would purchase without viewing. A great bargain can be made in whole or any part. Any person wishing to purchase can find me in the neighborhood of the land.

WILL. BRINKLEY.

Brinkleyville, Halifax, Aug. 16, 1851. 81—t1D.

Ready Made Clothing.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City.

A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

THE Annual Communication of this MASONIC BODY will be holden in this City, on Monday evening the 1st of December next, at 7 o'clock, and will continue its sittings until all the business which may be brought before it shall be disposed of. Officers of the respective Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed, in pursuance of the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.

Raleigh, Oct. 17th, 1851. 101—

LATE IMPORTATION OF RICH FANCY DRY GOODS,
OF NEW DESIGNS, FROM LONDON AND PARIS,
FOR THE WINTER TRADE OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH;
FALL FASHIONS FOR 1851.

THE undersigned, having just received the remainder of his Fall and Winter supply of RICH FANCY DRY GOODS, in addition to those already announced, from the City of New York, making his assortment ample and complete, takes pleasure in informing the intelligent reader that he has now the satisfaction of presenting to the public,

The Heaviest, Richest, Best, Cheapest, and most Magnificent Stock of FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,

he has ever had the honor to offer to the Ladies and Gentlemen of good taste, in this enlightened community and the surrounding country; comprising, in part, the following desirable articles:

FOR THE LADIES:

Rich Gros de Rhine and Brocade Silks,
Plain and figured Chamelion Gros de Paris,
Super Mateonean rich black Lustered Silks,
Elegant Brocade and Chine Apple Green Silks and Satins,
Turk Satins and Plaid Silks,
Plain and figured Cashmeres and Delaines,
Embroidered and plain Merinoes,
Rich embroidered Robes and Fancy Bombazines,
Rich Valparaiso Dresses,
Beautiful Plaid Cashmere,
Plain and figured Silk Poplins,
Plain and Brocade Alpaccas, (all colors),
Red, Green, and Mode colored Paramattas,
500 pieces splendid British and American Prints,
50 " new style London Chintz Calicoes,
Rich Furniture Prints, of Cochineal dyes,
Plain and Plaid French Ginghams,
Book, Swiss, and Jaconet Muslins,
Bishop Lawns, Dotted and Tarlton Muslins,
Plain and Plaid Cambrics,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmere Shawls,
Plaid and Damask Shawls,
Fashionable Straw and Leghorn Bonnets,
Splendid Bonnet, Neck, and Cap Ribbons,
Ribbon Fringes, Laces, and Braids,
Glass, Fancy, and Acorn Buttons,
Thread, Blonde, and Lisle Laces and Edgings,
Beautiful Collars and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Fine Cotton and Cashmere Hose,
Super Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Corded, Jenny Lind, and Grass Skirts,
Fine Morrocco and Calf Walking Shoes,
Gaiters and Jenny Lind Slippers,
Woolen Wrappers and Caps.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, &C.:

Super Blue, Black, and Fancy Cloths,
Black and Fancy Chine Cassimeres,
Tweeds Cloth and Coburg do
Plaid Linsey and Marlboro' Stripes,
Irish Linen and Cotton Shirting,
200 pieces Sheeting and Shirting, from 5 to 10 cents,
4, 6, 8, 10, and 12-4 Sheeting,
500 yards Tow, and Thread and Cotton Cloth,
White Jeans and Canton Flannel,
Woolen Shirts and Drawers,
British and American Long Cloth,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Half Hose and Suspenders,
York and Kentucky Jeans,
Silk and Merino Vesting,
Blue and mixed GREAT COATS,
Beautiful Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Black Hoskin, Berlin, and Cashmere Gloves,
Rose and Whitney Blankets,
Duffle and Saddle do
Fine Moleskin, Fur, and California Hats,
Men and Boys' Cloth and Velvet Caps,
White and Red Flannel,
Fine Boots and Shoes,
India Rubber Overshoes,
Kersey and Cotton Osnaburgs.

These Goods will be sold on the most accommodating terms, either at Wholesale or Retail, and the purchaser may rely upon getting more Goods, for the amount of money invested, than he ever did before.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, November 4th, 1851. 105—

NORTH CAROLINA
FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,
Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00
A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins,
Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils,
Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins, and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases,
Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,
6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.
26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,
A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons.
Forks and Knives for table use,
A large assortment of Razors and Knives,
Plated Castors and Candlesticks,
Plated Waiters and Baskets,
Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,
Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,
Money Purses and Pocket Books,
Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,
Revolving Pistols, best quality,
Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders.
Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. We are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

E. L. HARDING, & Co.
DEALERS IN
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,
Ready Made, of the First Quality.
Also, a complete assortment of
GENT'S. DRESS GOODS,
Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.
RALEIGH, N. C.

E. L. HARDING, S. & A. L. SCOTT & Co

Raleigh, July 30, 1851. 77—

DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER,
OFFICE ABOVE THE
LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—

SAVAGE AND MEARES,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANTS
WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Forwarding Agents,
GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,
LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

HURRAH FOR NORTH CAROLINA!
Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y.

NEW BOOKS.

LITERARY Reminiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. $1 50

MARGARET, a tale of the Real and Ideal, Blight and Bloom, &c., 2 vol. $2 00

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1851. 99—4

Comprehensive Tables

FOR the calculations of Earth Work, as connected with Railways, Canals, Docks, Harbors, &c., giving the quantities for each Base and Slope at one view, with a Practical Treatise on Earth Work in general. By Edward G. Hughes, Civil Engineer. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

Rpleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 94—

THIS day received at the North Carolina Music Store, another splendid lot of 7, 6½ and 6¾ octave Pianos from one of the best manufacturing establishments in New York.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 95—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A LARGE supply, just received and for sale cheap, by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—

By the Author of "Sam Slick."

RULE AND MISRULE of the English in America. By Judge Halliburton.

For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Nov., 1851. 2—

For Sale.

A VERY good second handed PIANO, cheap can be had at F. MAHLER'S.
Opposite the R. & G. R. R. Office.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1851. 98—

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
Just arrived and Daily arriving.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Paramettas,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarltan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3, 1851. 87—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.
3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff,	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store.

They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,* and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

FALL STOCK, 1851.

THE attention of my friends and Dealers, generally, is invited to my assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

which, as regards quality and variety, is unsurpassed by any house in North Carolina.

My Stock having been selected with great care and purchased on the most favorable terms from

Importers and Manufacturers,

enables me to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

I take this occasion to again tender my thanks for the very liberal support hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity, and unremitted attention to the wants of my friends, I hope to continue to merit the favorable opinion so generally entertained for my Establishment.

I continue to keep a supply of the Purest Wines, and London Dock Brandy, bought expressly for Medical purposes, and a large assortment of the choicest brands of Cigars—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851 102—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
Partners and Successors to
R. TUCKER & SON,
No. 6 and 8, Fayetteville St.

FASHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM.

AT this Establishment will be found, at all times, one of the best assortments of FINE GOODS in the City. The Stock is entirely new, and is comprised of

Fashionable Moleskin and Beaver Hats,

of the manufacture of N. F. Warburton, and N. H. Beebe & Co.

FINE FELT, SPORTING, BRUSH, AGOLLA, AND SEAL DRAB HATS.

Army, Navy, Ariel, Riding, Travelling, Dress, and Opera Caps.

The utmost efforts will be exerted to maintain for the Merchandise of this Establishment the rank of superiority and relative cheapness which has hitherto commended it to the approval and preference of gentlemen of taste.

87—

MORE NEW BOOKS.

THE life and times of Calvin, the great Reformer. Translated from the German of Paul Henry, D. D. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3.

Scenes and Legends in the North of Scotland, by Hugh Miller, author of Old Red Sand Stone, Foot Prints of the Creator, &c. 1 vol., 12 mo., $1,25.

Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices of England, from the Norman Conquest to the Death of Lord Mansfield. American edition, just re-printed. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3,50.

Appleton's Dictionary of Mechanics, Machinery, Engine Work and Engineering, with 400 Illustrations. 2 vol. Royal, 8 vo., ½ Calf, $12,00.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851. 1—10

CHERRY PECTORAL
For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. And not only in the formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c., and for children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained. No family should be without it, and those who have tried it, never will.

Read the opinion of the following Gentlemen, who will be recognized in the various sections of country where they are located—each and all as merchants of the first class and of the highest character—as the oldest and most extensive Wholesale Dealers in Medicine with an experience unlimited on the subject of which they speak. If there is any value in the judgment of experience, see

This Certificate.

We, the undersigned, Wholesale Druggists, having been for long acquainted with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, hereby certify our belief that it is the best and most effectual remedy for Pulmonary Complaints ever offered to the American People. And we would, from our knowledge of its composition, and extensive usefulness, cordially commend it to the afflicted as worthy their best confidence, and with the firm conviction that it will do their relief all that medicine can do.

Henshaw, Edmunds & Co., Boston, Mass.
Reese & Coulson, Baltimore, Maryland.
Haviland, Harrall & Co., Charleston, S. C.
Jacob S. Farrand, Detroit, Michigan.
T. H. McAllister, Louisville, Kentucky.
Francis & Walton, St. Louis, Missouri.
Joseph Tucker, Mobile, Alabama.
Haviland, Risley & Co., Augusta, Ga.
M. A. Stantos & Son, Norfolk, Va.
John Gilbert & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Z. D. & W. H. Gilman, Washington, D. C.
J. Wright & Co., New Orleans, La.
Watson, Wall & Co., Fort Wayne, Indian
C. C. Richmond & Co., San Francisco, California.
Lewis & Ames, Tallahasse, Florida.
B. R. Strong, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Stiller, Slade & Co., Lexington, Mississippi.
N. D. Labadie, Galveston, Texas.
Joseph M. Turner, Savannah, Ga.
Wade, Eckstein & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

With such assurances, and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, except that found in its effects upon trial.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

September 6, 1851. 884—w3m.

TO RAIL ROAD CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD CO.,
GREENSBORO', OCT. 24, 1851.

BIDS for the following work on the line of said Road will be received at the Office in this place until the 15th December next, when the Lettings will take place at said Office, viz:

For the Grading and Masonry of the following Sections of the Second Division of said Road, viz: Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16; 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34.

For the Grading and Masonry of Sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Fourth Division, as they may be finally determined upon by the Engineer,

For the Masonry and Superstructure of the following Bridges, viz: across Crabtree, two across Eno, Back Creek, and Haw River, on the Second Division.

For the Masonry and Superstructure of a Bridge across Deep River on the Third Division.

For the Masonry and Superstructure of the following Bridges on the Fourth Division, viz: across the Yadkin River, Irish Buffaloe, Rocky River, Caudle Creek, and Sugar Creek.

Contractors for the Grading and Masonry on the Sections, and for all the Bridges except the Yadkin Bridge will be expected to take Stock to the amount of one-half of their bid, and bidders will state what stock they bid upon, or whether they propose to take such stock as may by assigned them by the Board.

Bidders for the Yadkin Bridge will accompany their bids with the amount of Stock they propose to take, and state what stock they bid upon, or whether they propose to take such stock as may be assigned them by the Board of Directors.

Separate bids will be received for the Masonry and for the Superstructure of the Bridges.

From and after 15th November until the letting, estimates of the Grading and Masonry, and profiles of the Road; and estimates of the Masonry and Superstructure of the Bridges, and the plans and drawings for the same, may be seen at the Office of the Rail Road.

Bids may be forwarded by mail addressed, "President of the N. C. Rail Road, Greensboro'; N. C."

J. M. MOREHEAD.
President of N. C. Rail Road.

103—6tw.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE N. C. RAIL ROAD,
Greensboro', Oct. 23, 1851.

IT is ordered by the President and Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, that the Stockholders pay into the Treasury of said Company ten dollars upon each share of stock held by them in said Company, on or before the 8th day of January, 1852; and that interest be charged upon any deferred payment from and after the 1st day of February, 1852.

For the convenience of Stockholders, payments made to the Bank of the State, at Raleigh, and to the Bank of Cape Fear, at Salisbury, to the credit of the Treasurer of said Company, and the certificate forwarded to the Treasurer, will be deemed sufficient.

C. P. MENDENHALL, Treasurer.

103—4tw.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SEPTEMBER TERM.
William Wilson *vs.* Elizabeth Wilson—*Petition for Divorce.*

IN this case it appearing that a copy of the petition and subpœna were issued to the defendant in manner as by the statute in such cases is required, and the return thereon being that the Defendant is not to be found, proclamation is publicly made at the Court House door by the Sheriff for the said defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpœna, and the said defendant failing to appear, it is ordered by the Court that publication for three months be made in the North Carolina Standard for the said Elizabeth Wilson to be and appear at the Superior Court, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and answer to the plaintiff's petition.

Witness, Benjamin C. Cooke, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Oxford, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1851

BENJ. C. COOKE, C. C. C.

Oct. 27, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $7,50) 103—3mw.

$99 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL, and ran away in November last, from Paulding, Jasper county, Miss., the Negro slave BEN, alias AMZI, aged 30 or 35 years, 5 feet 10 in. high, quite dark; has two scars on his face—one just above the right eye, running back into the hair, the other on his cheek bone, running towards the mouth; also, scars on the knees and on the left arm, caused by burns. He was purchased from Theo. N. Gadden, of Charleston, S. C., in August, 1850, by the subscriber's father. It is known that he has false free papers, and he will probably represent himself as a free man. The above reward will be paid to any person who will detect the said slave, and lodge him in jail, so that he can be obtained.

THOS. P. FRITH, Holmesville.
Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana. 103—2m

Swedenborgianism Reviewed,

BY Enoch Powell, D. D., Prof. in the Theologica Seminary, Bangor, Maine.

For sale by
H. D. TURNER.

October 16, 1851. 801—

JOSEPH WOLTERING,
Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper's, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpaca, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 1851. 90—1y.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

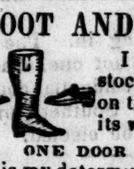
7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.



I HAVE lately purchased the entire stock of O. L. BURCH, and will carry on the Boot and Shoe Manufactory in all its various branches, at his old stand,

ONE DOOR BELOW THE POST OFFICE.

It is my determination to use the best materials known to the trade, and the workmanship shall not be surpassed in the State. All those heretofore accustomed to getting their work from the old Shoe Stand, may be sure, by calling on me, that they can get as good an article now as ever.

Call and see for yourselves.

HENRY A. DEPKEN.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851.

HENRY A. DEPKEN

WILL inform the Ladies, that he keeps consatntly on hand

Ladies' Fine Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Children's Shoes, &c., &c.

Indeed, every thing usually kept in a Shoe Store.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in saying, that he believes Mr. DEPKEN is well qualified to fulfil his promise to the public, and I recommend my old friends and customers to give him a trial.

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851. —tf.

FALL TRADE, 1851.

Southern Trade will soon insure Southern Rights!

I AM now receiving from Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore, my Fall and Winter supply of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, China and Hard Ware,

carefully selected for the season, at moderate prices for cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. I expect to keep on hand in addition to the above, Salt, Fish, Flour and Bacon, Iron of different sizes, Nails of an excellent qualitity, with all necessary articles kept in a Village Store. I will take in exchange for Goods, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, Flax-seed, Bees-wax and Cotton, or Tow Cloth, with any other produce that may suit in my line of business. Call at the Brick Store near the Bank.

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

P. S. I will attend to any Commission business, or forwarding of Goods, so as to satisfy those who may intrust them to me.

T. W. H.

October 1, 1851. 95—

LATEST ARRIVALS.
Fall and Winter Goods, 1851.
Just Received,

FRENCH worked Collars, at 30 cts. and upwards,
Lace Capes, Thread Edging and Inserting,
Bobbin Edging and Inserting, Lisle Edging and Laces
Bonnet and Swiss Inserting and Edgings,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Shell, Tuck and Side Combs,
Black Silk Lace for Trimming.

ALSO,

Plain French Merinoes, various colors,
Printed Cashmere and English Merinoes,
Plain and Printed Muslin De Lane,
Dotted Swiss Muslin and Cambric Dimity,
Neck, Belt, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
White and Black Silk and Cotton Hose,
Brocade Colored Silk,
Black Gros De Rhino Silk.

Daily expected, a general assortment of Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries and Crockery. Bought on the best terms, and will be sold low for cash, or to prompt customers on time.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, September 16th, 1851. 91—

MATTRESS MAKING.

THE Subscriber has just received, direct from the North, a supply of the best quality of Curled Hair, which will enable him to manufacture a superior quality of Hair Mattresses.

He would respectfully inform the Public that he can furnish them with the BEST articles in his line, as cheap as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article of work, and at as low a price, by sending their orders to me.

Also, constantly on hand, the much improved SHUCK and COTTON MATTRESSES, and at the lowest prices. Also, Sofas, Lounges, and Easy Chairs, manufactured in various styles. Also, repairing and renovating old Hair Mattresses, &c., done at the shortest notice.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Ware Room on Fayetteville street, two doors above the YARBROUGH HOUSE.

J. HENRY HARRISS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Raleigh, October 24, 1851. 102—

DICKENS' NOVELS AND TALES,

Illustrated in 4 vols, price $5. For sale by W. L. POMEROY,

Raleigh, Nov. 10.

Rare Chance for a good Investment.

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his *Carriage and Harness Manufactory.*

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 × 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmiggton, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

Prime Green Tea,

JUST Received,

ALSO,

Loaf, Crushed, clarified and brown Sugar,
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Starch, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Mace, Spanish Indigo, bar Lead, Powder, Shot, and Percussion Caps, Blacking, shoe, scrubbing, horse, crumb and hearth Brushes, tooth, nail and hair brushes, cut Nails, finishing and common Brads, Swedes Iron and cast Steel, cotton and wool cards, bellows, brass and cast Irons, Gothic Fenders, shovels and tongs, Hods, fire carriers, Painted and brass bound Buckets, wire sieves, shovels and spades, Collin's axes, Augurs, saws, files, chisels, cross cut and mill saws, Broad axes, adzs, frying pans, wafer and waffle irons, Knob, pad, stock, till and cupboard Locks, hinges, screws, finishing brads, cut tacks, knives and forks, Pen and pocket knives, scissors and shears, Iron squares, trace and log chains, wagon boxes, Tin and Crockery ware.

For sale by
J. BROWN.

Oct. 14, 1851. 99—

MARBLE WORK AND IRON RAILINGS.

JOHN STRUTHERS & SON,
No. 360 Market-Street, Philadelphia,
Furnish all kinds of Marble Work,
MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &C.,

At the most reasonable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MORE & GALLAGHER,
Corner of Broad & Coates Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURE
ALL KINDS OF IRON RAILINGS,
For Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any FANCY IRON WORK,

On the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

DRY GOODS,
At No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

100 ps. Dress and Furniture Calicoes,
100 Bleached and brown Shirting and Sheeting,
½ Shirtings, white and red Flannel, Canton Flannel,
And cotton Jeans, white Welsh Flannel, sup. articles,
Table, bird-eye towelling Diaper, and Irish Linen,
Jaconet, Swiss and checked Muslin, English Cambric,
Furniture and Cambric Dimity, and cotton Fringe,
Linen Cambric and linen cambric Handfs, Powyer and cotton Handfs., spool cotton, knitting do. sewing Silk, floss cotton, linen and cotton Tape, cotton cord, and carpet binding, Silk and cotton Hose (white and black,) cotton and merino ½ hose, carpeting and hearth Rugs, white and black wadding, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Kentucky Jeans and over-coating.
Kersey and stripes for servants.

With a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a retail Store. For sale by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1851. 99—

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

AT HAND
Gunny and Hemp Bagging, 44 inches wide
Bale Rope and Twine.

ALSO,

150 pairs of Men's and Boy's Brogans,
Men's Kip Shoetees, Woms. Lea. Bootees,
with a general assortment of shoes,
Bl'k and white Wool Hats,
75 Point and Duffle Blankets,
Cradle Blankets,

For sale low by
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh Oct. 6, 1851. 97—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

BROCADE, Chamelion, and Satin De Chine Silks;
Plain and Black Silks;
Brocade spun Silks;
French DeLaines and Cashmeres;
" and English Merinoes;
A large lot of DeLaines and Chamelions;
Alpaccas from 17½ cents per yard up;

ALSO,

Emb'd L. C. Hdkfs.; French worked Collars and Cuffs; Ribbons, Silk and Kid Gloves, Black Silk Lace, Velvet Scarfs, Trimmings for Ladies' Dresses, Gents. Sup. Cravats, black and colored.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—